

William Thomas
4 Horse Shoe Court
Ludgate Hill

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 344.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—The assurances of support which I have received, and my confidence in the firmness and perseverance for which my fellow-citizens have always been distinguished in the assertion of great public principles, encourage me again to solicit the honour of your suffrages. Elected originally to vindicate the great principle of religious liberty, re-elected to prove that the Citizens of London had not deserted that principle, I believe that on my success on the present occasion depends the final triumph of our cause; of that cause for which you have done so much, in behalf of which you were the first to bear a marked and generous testimony, and which can succeed only by means of your continued and resolute exertions. Of my political views, generally, I need not, I think, give any reiterated exposition. I cannot, indeed, refer to my past career in the House of Commons, or to my conduct as your representative, because, though freely chosen by an immense majority of my fellow-citizen—although believed worthy by the House of Commons itself—to represent you, I have not been allowed to take my seat: the voice of the people has been disregarded and their opinion set aside, in consequence of the mistaken views, as I deem them, of our opponents; I may, however, appeal to my past professions, and to my earnest support of freedom, whether as regards the commerce, the civil rights, or the religious convictions of the people, whenever by my exertions it could be promoted or protected. Identified as my success must be with the great cause which you have hitherto so consistently maintained, I leave the issue with confidence in your hands.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.
New Court, 27th May, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

GENTLEMEN,—Since I addressed you several weeks ago, another Candidate has presented himself. But you will not, like the credulous victim in the Arabian Tale, be deluded by the cry of "New lamps for old." I have faithfully served you during twenty years. My Parliamentary life has endured thirty-four years, and through that long period I have devoted myself—sometimes at large sacrifices—not only to improve our political institutions, but to render them productive of those blessings for which they were designed by our patriots of old. My ambition is to be a sharer in this noble work. If I had any personal or private objects, my past career would have supplied evidence against me. From me, professions are needless, as my past conduct will afford you the best security. I have publicly, and, it is admitted, effectually exposed the calumnies by which I have been assailed. Examine for yourselves. Tell me in what cases I have neglected my duty, and what votes I have ever given at variance with your wishes. During the present Parliament I have uniformly supported an EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE as proposed by Mr. Hume and Mr. Locke King, with a better arrangement of the representation by ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—THE VOTE BY BALLOT—SHORT PARLIAMENTS (motions for which I have repeatedly brought forward)—FREE TRADE, in all its branches, including the repeal of the navigation laws. I have voted twenty times against the useless MILITIA BILL and its objectionable details; especially against the tyrannical conscription which it sanctions, and the brutal punishment of the lash prepared for those compelled to serve in person, because they have not the means to purchase a substitute, while large classes are exempt who are able to do so. I have supported FINANCIAL REFORM, REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX; A REDUCTION OF THE STAMP DUTIES AND OFFICIAL SALARIES; AN EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE INCOME-TAX, in order to relieve Traders, Professional Men, and others, from the extravagant disproportion in which they now contribute to it; ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES; ADMISSION OF JEWS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS; THE ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH; THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE by means of Arbitration, &c., &c., &c.; and my votes, generally, will exhibit my earnest desire to avert the dangerous tendency to Centralisation, and to maintain the Old-English principle that Local affairs should be administered by Local authorities chosen by the people. By these and a multitude of other unequivocal indications you will judge whether I am fit to represent you in future. I wish to be permitted to aid in completing the Reforms which I assisted to initiate. If no longer young, I retain energy of purpose, with fervent wishes for the welfare of the people, and I have the advantage of long Parliamentary experience in eventful times. Justly proud to have been selected to represent you from the birth of your Elective Franchise (which, during fourteen previous years, I had laboured in Parliament to confer upon you), I now seek your confidence for the Sixth time, and the approbation implied by my re-election will be the proudest reward which an honest public servant can receive at the hands of his countrymen.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful friend,
C. TENNYSON D'EYN COURT.
London, 11th June, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

GENTLEMEN,—The Dissolution of the present Parliament will impose upon you the important duty of Electing your Representatives in the House of Commons. In soliciting a renewal of the great trust you have confided to me, I refer with confidence to my recorded votes and assiduous attention to my Parliamentary duties during the period I have had the honour of being connected with your highly important borough. Should you again confer upon me the distinction of being your representative in the next Parliament, my best efforts shall be directed to reduce the present prodigal expenditure of the public money, which is maintained more for corrupt influence than for the just requirements of the public service; and I will use every effort to render more equitable the existing

system of taxation, which screens the rich class from contributing their due share, and by levying unequally heavy duties on necessities of life, throws the oppressive burthen on the industrious and productive classes; and I will resolutely oppose every project for adding to the burdens of the people for the purpose of reducing taxes on land.

The Free-trade policy, which has produced such inestimable benefits to all classes of the people, is menaced with danger. That policy I will labour to uphold in its fullest integrity. My earnest endeavour shall be used to relieve the Dissenters from the grievances which oppress them, and to obtain equal justice for all religious denominations.

To secure economy in the public expenditure, the enactment of just laws, and good government, I deem it to be indispensable that the House of Commons should be so constituted as to be a full, fair, and free representation of the people, which, in my opinion, cannot be effected but by a large extension of the elective franchise, with the protection of the Ballot for its independent exercise, by Parliaments elected for a period not exceeding three years, and by the formation of more equal electoral districts.

If you should again think me worthy of being entrusted with your interests in Parliament, I shall pursue the same undeviating course which has hitherto guided my public conduct, and as heretofore, at the termination of each session, I will submit my Parliamentary conduct to your consideration, and resign my seat if required by a majority of my constituents.

To the influential and very large number of the electors who signed the resolution declaring their determination to support my colleague and myself at the ensuing election, I tender my hearty and grateful thanks, and, in the full confidence that you will replace me in the distinguished position I now hold as your representative,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
WM. WILLIAMS.
Park-square, May 29, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF LEICESTER.

GENTLEMEN, when in March last I consented to become a Candidate for your representation in the next Parliament, I did so on the all but unanimous invitation of a large public meeting, convened upon requisition from Electors of all shades of Liberal opinion.

The names of the requisitionists gave me ample assurance, that the resolution of the meeting they originated would be sustained with integrity and success. During the last week, an opposition has arisen to my return from an unexpected quarter. I still, however, confidently rely upon the steadfastness and seal of the Electors, and will fight the battle which I undertook on your behalf with increased resolution and confidence of success.

I have observed, with great regret, calumnious accusations circulated to my prejudice; and, above all, a late, though unsuccessful, effort to impugn my honour and fair dealing in accepting your invitation.

Your sitting Members, however, have entirely relieved me from the necessity of a vindication upon this point, which I was otherwise in a position to sustain triumphantly. Attempts have also been made to identify me with views which I never entertained.

GENTLEMEN,—It was by your favour that I was first enabled in Parliament to labour as I have done in the cause of freedom. I have never deviated one iota from the principles on which you first elected me. Those principles I have steadily and unflinchingly proclaimed, not only in the House of Commons, but from one end of the kingdom to the other. They have made steady progress amongst the thinking masses of the community. Moderate Liberals have recognised their justice, and more extreme Reformers have abandoned visionary ideas in order to attain their practical solution.

But in order to prevent further misrepresentations, let me again fix your attention on the political objects I am striving to promote in common with the most tried and consistent leaders of the People's Cause.

1. REPRESENTATION.—Regarding this question as paramount, I have laboured to secure that the Electoral Right shall be co-extensive with the payment of taxes and a settled residence. That the Voter shall be protected by the Ballot in the independent exercise of his right. That there shall be a re-distribution of political power, proportioning representation to property, intelligence, and population. That the Qualification required of Members shall be abolished, and that the Constitutional practice of Triennial Parliaments shall be re-established.

2. INDUSTRY AND TRADE.—Regarding these questions as vital to the interests of our country, and to the happiness of our people, I have endeavoured to secure the removal of taxes upon the raw materials of our manufactures; and I shall oppose every attempt, under whatever guise, to levy duties on the food of the people, or to obstruct that free navigation and commercial intercourse which is essential to our manufacturing prosperity.

3. REVENUE AND FINANCE.—Upon principles of Justice to the ratepayer as well as for the benefit of commerce, I am of opinion that the money necessary for the support of the State, and the maintenance of national credit, should be raised rather by direct than by indirect taxation. I was one of those who enforced the propriety of bringing every item of revenue into the Exchequer, in order that the whole might be controlled by the People's Representatives. I have co-operated with Mr. Hume and others in striving to limit the expenditure to the actual wants of the country, and endeavouring to secure to the public a full equivalent for all which they are compelled to pay.

4. RELIGION.—Perfect religious equality should, in my opinion, co-exist with entire political freedom; a Member of the Church of England, I hold that the Church is not benefited by State connexion. I should resist every attempt to support any religious body from the public purse, and I have always held that nothing can be more unfair than to levy a rate for Church expenses upon those who conscientiously dissent from her doctrines.

5. EDUCATION.—Arduously desiring the spread of Education, I am opposed to the inculcation by other than purely voluntary means of any particular religious creed. To this important subject the attention of every earnest mind must be attentively and speedily directed, for the advantage of the rising generation and the welfare of the empire at large.

Such, Gentlemen, are my principles; as they have governed my past conduct, so will they be my future rules of guidance. If, as I believe, such views are common to us, I am willing to devote myself to their advocacy as one of your Members, seeking, as my sole reward, the satisfaction of endeavouring to advance the welfare of the nation, and of enjoying the confidence

of a constituency amongst the first in independence and intelligence.

I beg to subscribe myself, yours faithfully,
JOSHUA WALMSLEY.
101, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London, May 29, 1852.

TO THE LIBERAL ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

GENTLEMEN,—I have no means of testing the opinion of the Liberal Electors of Leicester, except by the verdict of the Liberal Electors themselves, in public meeting assembled. Such a meeting has been held; it was openly convened; the *Mercury* urged its readers to attend—the *Chronicle* did the same; the result was decisively in my favour. In obedience to that summons I venture to solicit a renewal of your confidence.

My principles are well known to you all; if any material difference had taken place in them, you will do me the justice, I hope, to believe that I should not fail to say so.

That I have ever given encouragement to Communistic doctrines, or to violent and revolutionary schemes of politics, I flatly deny. That I seek a full, fair, and free representation of the People by peaceful and constitutional means, I freely admit. I occupy this ground as the key of our position. If this be an offence, let it be corrected by the votes of the Electors—not by the arts of calumny and misrepresentation.

On Ecclesiastical questions, also, you are aware of my sentiments. When I say that I object to the alliance of Church and State under any circumstances, and that I am opposed to Public Endowments for Religious Purposes under any pretext, my confession of faith on these subjects is made.

With respect to Free-trade, I shall only say that I am not one of those "cautious" and "prudent" (for which read "cowardly" and "insincere") persons "who refused it as an experiment," and who accept it as "a successful fact"—because they can no longer do otherwise. I was a Free-trader when Free-traders were pointed at in the streets, denounced in churches, frowned down in genteel society. I doubt not that the Liberal Electors of Leicester will diligently look to the antecedents of Candidates on this question. To reap what other men have sown, to appropriate victories which they have done their best to mar, to be rich in promises for the future, and most barren in pledges from the past, is the trick of Politicians now-a-days, both great and small.

They tell you that I am a Chartist, which is false!—that I am a Communist, which is false still! With the former body I have never been connected in any way. I disliked their intolerance—I distrusted their leaders. But I have always stood in the front ranks of those who desire a full, fair, and free representation of the People, by peaceful and constitutional means. I occupy the same ground still—it is the key of the position of all real Reformers.

One word of a personal nature. I have never presumed, nor do I presume now, upon the sympathy which the factious and spiteful conduct of the Tories, far more than any merits of mine, has probably excited in my behalf. I have no claim upon you except the accordance of our political principles, and your confidence in my integrity. To seek to bind a great constituency by arrangements between individuals and private intrigues, never entered my head. I am content to leave my case in the hands of the Liberal Electors of Leicester, and I acknowledge no other patrons.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
RICHARD GARDNER.
Tunbridge Wells, May 29, 1852.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, CROSS-STREET, ISLINGTON, will be opened for Public Worship on TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852. The Services will be in the following order:—

A PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING

Will be held, to commence at Seven o'clock A.M. A Sermon will be preached by the

REV. W. BROCK,

of Bloomsbury Chapel; Service to commence at Twelve o'clock. Dinner (at Half-past Two), and Tea (at Five), will be provided in Islington Green Chapel, Providence-place. Tickets (including Dinner and Tea), 2s. 6d. each.

S. M. PETO, ESQ., M.P.,

will preside. In the Evening, a Sermon will be preached by the

REV. J. STOUTON,

of Kensington; Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

On THURSDAY, JULY 1st, a Sermon will be preached by the

HON. and REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A.

Service to commence at Seven o'clock P.M.

On LORD'S-DAY, JULY 4th, Three Sermons will be preached. In the Morning (at a Quarter before Eleven o'clock) by the

REV. DAVID THOMAS,

of Stockwell. In the Afternoon (at Three o'clock) by the

REV. DANIEL WEST,

(Wealeyan.) In the Evening (at Half-past Six) by the

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	11 14 0	5 18 0

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 344.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE BENNETT CASE.

THE Bennett case bids fair to bring out as much difference of opinion and feeling in the Church of England as the Gorham case. They are companion pictures, illustrative of the same subject, seen from opposite directions. The lights and shades in the one are simply reversed in the other. But both will admirably serve to convey to posterity some idea of the difficulties and anomalies which perplex this generation, as the result of the incongruous relation of the Church to the State.

The outline of facts in these two cases is remarkably similar. In both, we have in the foreground a clergyman of the Establishment, concerning whose life and ministerial labours through several years nothing but praise is to be heard from any quarter. In both, removal into another diocese is the occasion of great excitement. In both, doctrinal error is alleged as a sufficient reason for non-institution to a fresh benefice. In both, the bishop into whose diocese the suspected clergyman comes is exposed to an outburst of popular clamour. And in both, it would seem that law confirms the right of the patron to present, and the claim of the presentee upon the bishop to be instituted.

The shading, however, of the two illustrations falls as nearly opposite in the one to the other as can well be imagined. Mr. Gorham is an Evangelical—Mr. Bennett is a Tractarian. To the first, objection was taken by the bishop, the parishioners being well satisfied with the appointment. To the other, objection is taken by the parishioners, the bishop finding no fault with the nominee. Both, of course, carried up legal testimonials of clerical fitness—but, in the former case, although unqualified, they had no weight, and in the latter, though qualified by a private letter, they were received. Mr. Gorham was examined touching his suspected unsoundness in doctrine at great length, and the bishop who, for his own conscientious satisfaction, subjected a clergyman to so rigorous a process, was vehemently accused of doing what was unusual—Mr. Bennett was also examined, but only in a slight and courteous manner, and the bishop is accused as vehemently of neglecting his duty. Mr. Gorham interpreted the Church's doctrine concerning baptismal regeneration in a non-natural sense, which his ecclesiastical superior would not admit. Mr. Bennett interprets the Church's doctrine of supremacy in a non-natural sense, which his bishop, therein agreeing with him, readily allows—but the prelate who rejected that method of interpretation, and he who permitted it, are visited with condemnation by the selfsame party. What the Evangelicals claimed for Mr. Gorham, the Tractarians now claim for Mr. Bennett. What the former said should not have been done in the one case by the bishop, has not been done in the other—and what they insist should be done in the other case was done in the first—but they are equally discontented. It is clear that they would have one episcopal measure

for their own school, and another for that of their opponents. Ecclesiastical right and wrong is as it may chance to favour or to frown upon their views.

Let it not be supposed that we lightly regard the wound inflicted on religion by the presentation of Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome. The conduct of the reverend gentleman justifies the suspicion that while he is an authorized minister of one communion, he is a member of another. It is certainly not without good reason that the parishioners of Frome stand in doubt of him. To the great majority of them his appointment must have been a grievance of the most serious kind. It is no trivial matter to be suddenly exposed to the alternative of forsaking one's customary place of worship, closely bound to it, perhaps, by tender recollections, and sacred associations, or of continuing to frequent it only to witness ceremonial observances which excite disgust, and listen to a course of religious teaching believed to be heretical and pernicious. It is no common-place affliction to heads of families, holding certain views of the gospel, and cherishing a lively sense of responsibility, to be brought under the necessity of placing their children and dependents in a position of spiritual peril, where, even if their minds are not misled, their reverence for public ordinances must be greatly impaired. It is a real evil to men who have their various plans of usefulness, and who, perhaps, have spent upon them years of anxiety and labour, to find them suddenly paralyzed by the withering influence of a disapproving clergyman. These things, no doubt, many of the inhabitants of Frome have already suffered from the appointment of Mr. Bennett to take the spiritual oversight of them. Nor can we forget that, in addition to these, there must have ensued other consequences, somewhat more general, but scarcely less painful. Bad passions have been roused—a burning sense of indignation has been kindled—discord has been awakened—a spirit of bitter controversy excited—doubts engendered—perplexities multiplied—and the calm atmosphere most suited to the growth and development of religious sensibilities, has been lashed into a tempest. No one who knows anything of spiritual life will think lightly of the calamity which has thus fallen upon Mr. Bennett's protesting parishioners.

But we must bear in mind that there is another side of the case. Mr. Horsman was hardly more triumphant on Tuesday evening in his accusations, than was Mr. Gladstone in his reply to them. Is the noble patroness to blame for having given Mr. Bennett this piece of preferment? She had faith in him, and in his Tractarian views, and she acted accordingly. Would any Evangelical have done otherwise in similar circumstances? But the Bishop of Bath and Wells, it is contended, ought not to have instituted him, especially in the teeth of urgent remonstrances. The bishop is understood to belong to the same school as his clergyman—but if it had been otherwise, could he have refused institution? True! he has a discretion, but it is limited on all sides by law. His objections, if acted upon to nullify the patron's presentation, must be such as will stand in legal court. He may not plead conscience, either his own or that of others, in defence of his refusal—law knows nothing of it. The Bishop of Exeter did this in the Gorham case, and it cost him upwards of £3,000. It seems clear, if Mr. Gladstone's account of the matter be correct, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells could not, on legal grounds, have done otherwise than he did. Nothing was put before him upon which he could rest his defence, if, having declined to institute Mr. Bennett, the patron had commenced a suit to compel a recognition of her right. He put off the institution of the presentee to the last day allowed him by law. He had received, indeed, remonstrances and warnings—but not one of them in a shape which would legally justify his proceeding in conformity with them. He was thrown entirely on his own personal responsibility—and the case of Mr. Gorham admonished him that if, under such circumstances, he declined institution, he must face the chance of a penalty in the shape of a law-suit, and, peradventure, several thousand pounds costs.

The party represented by Mr. Horsman appeals to us to have erred in feeling as well as in judgment, in directing their indignation so pointedly against *persons*, and in overlooking so wilfully the *system*, to which blame is rather due. They ought to remember that their own interpretation of the Church of England's doctrines is, to say the least, quite as strained as that of the Tractarians—that whatever of conscientiousness belongs to their own motives may attach equally to the motives of their opponents—and that if they feel it to be right to seize every casual opening for the advancement of the religious views they hold, without heeding the clamour which may thereby be excited, the disciples of Dr. Pusey are as much entitled to do so as themselves. It is not by raising a storm against this bishop or that, that they will succeed in putting an end to the anomalies which they justly deplore. Such pastoral misfits as that at Frome, as they well know, are not uncommon in the Establishment—and will continue to show themselves when the Tractarian controversy has been consigned to oblivion. They are not necessarily occasioned by prelatical unfaithfulness. They are the result, direct and inevitable, of employing the machinery of law to adjust a relationship, the congruity and usefulness of which can only be determined by conscience, including both religious judgment and feeling. To this introduction of the coarser element of law into a sphere consecrated to higher and more spiritual influences—an introduction, however, absolutely necessary to guard a national provision for the clergy—such scandals as that at Frome may be accurately traced—and it is childish, if it be not worse, to insist upon retaining a framework of legal mechanism for ecclesiastical purposes, and then to complain that it is not worked by purely religious feeling. As this is a point of immense importance, we hold ourselves justified in dwelling upon it somewhat more largely than is usual with us in an editorial article.

The relation of a Christian teacher to his people, of the pastor to his flock, is one of which the best and most profitable fruits depend upon a multiplicity of delicate congruities. The end contemplated by it is not merely the instruction of the ignorant, but the persuasion of the listless, and the conciliation of the opposed. It is a medium by which the innermost sympathies of man's nature are to be won over to Divine truth. Hence, the adaptation of the parties to each other, if as complete as it should be, will be more or less affected by the previous training, tastes, habits, tempers, sentiments, and principles of each. Profound learning, for example, would be thrown away upon rustic simplicity, and vulgarity of manner, which might be no bar to usefulness in a village, might be found such in a court. We refrain from particularizing, as we might. What we wish to impress upon our readers is this, that such a measure of suitability of a minister to his people as is highly necessary to his comfort and success and to their spiritual welfare can never be ascertained by the application of fixed and unchangeable rules. But we will try to make our meaning plainer by the following illustration.

The relation of a pastor to his flock has often been likened, not inaptly, to that of the sexes in marriage. If anything, the former is a tie of still more delicacy than the latter. Now, imagine, a social system in which husbands and wives should be matched by the contrivances of law. Does not every one see at a glance that misalliances would be the rule rather than the exception under such an absurd arrangement? Comparatively speaking, of what essential service would regulations, and provisos, and caveats, and all the other precautions of legal ingenuity prove (supposing them to be all framed in a spirit of equity), in a contract based chiefly on an affair of the heart? A woman suddenly finds herself compelled to associate through life, "for better or worse," with a man whom she loathes. In the eye of the supposed law, the husband is every way qualified, comes within all the conditions laid down, has complied with all the requisitions—and both in person and in character he may be a very proper and respectable man, able to get no end of testimonials from State inspectors. But it so happens

that a woman's affections mock all law but that of sympathy—and when she complains of cruel injustice, it is no answer to her to prove that everything has been done as provided for by statute.

A legal provision having been made for the clergy of the Church of England, legal conditions must of course attach to its usufruct. These conditions, it is clear, can only be rudely framed, and will guard only against such glaring improprieties as law can recognise and deal with. To suppose that they could prevent the constant occurrence of spiritual incongruity, is about as reasonable as to imagine that a flow of water can be stopped by a kitchen cullender. A compact which is entered into with a view to religious ends, can be fitly arranged and regulated by conscience alone—but where conscience is hedged round by all sorts of compulsory restrictions, it is practically silenced, and its functions cease. No mere reform can remedy this evil. Law is still law to the end of the chapter—a cullender is still a cullender however small its holes—and just as the last will always let through water, so the first will suffer many ecclesiastical improprieties to escape it. It must needs be so from the nature of the case. Spiritual relationships can no more be adjusted by law, without producing endless mismatches and anomalies, than can hymeneal engagements. In the latter instance, the introduction of the coarser element would reduce mutual love to a matter of chance—as, in the former, it does mutual adaptation between a pastor and his flock.

Our charge against the Evangelical section of the Church of England is, that they resolutely persist in sowing cockle, and then fill the country with complaints that it does not yield them wheat. They have lately clamoured most vociferously for the maintenance of the Royal Supremacy, in other words, the supremacy of law, and that, too, in connexion with this very subject—the restriction of episcopal power in relation to the institution of a clergyman to a benefice. Well! in Mr. Bennett's case they have what they asked for—law—nothing but law—bare, rigid, inflexible adherence to law. But because the Bishop of Bath and Wells has chosen to take his stand upon the very position they contended for, and turn it against them, they vent no end of abuse upon him, and, through Mr. Horsman, endeavour to run him down in Parliament. Now, we do say, this is neither generous, nor wise, nor reputable. Let them manfully face the evil, and they will see that it consists not in an accident, but in a system—not in the personal character of a prelate, but in a legal arrangement which he is called upon to carry into effect!

NORTHERN BREEZES.

AN article in the last number of the *Edinburgh News*, by way of rejoinder to ours of last week, requires a word or two of reply.

Our contemporary writes as if we had attacked him. We must remind him that such was not the case. He assumes that our remarks were intended exclusively to meet his accusation—whereas they were determined on, before we saw his paper, on general grounds, and, save a paragraph or two intended to disentangle our views from misrepresentation, they were meant for the public rather than for the *News*. The animadversions meant for him are specifically addressed to him—we regret that he has applied to himself much that we designed only for the Protestant Alliance party.

The article now before us exhibits some very clever sparring—perhaps we shall be excused from parrying blows which we are not conscious of having provoked, and which, assuredly, do not hurt us.

Two objections to the ground of defence taken up by us deserve a reply. We will answer them in brief.

The first is, that we, who deem it unjust to single out the Maynooth Grant for attack, did, in point of fact, so deal with the *Regium Donum*. Are the cases parallel? When the Maynooth Grant is thrust forward for condemnation by the Roman Catholics themselves, and by them alone—when it is repudiated by every Roman Catholic authority, as a violation of their ecclesiastical principles—when it is upheld by Government in the teeth of Roman Catholic remonstrances, petitions, and motions for repeal—and when it becomes clear that the grant is not given up merely because the forcing it upon the Roman Catholics of Ireland taints their profession of attachment to Voluntarism—then the Maynooth endowment would bear comparison with the English *Regium Donum*, and we shall be most happy to aid the Roman Catholics of Ireland in getting rid of it. But as the case now stands they regard the present anti-Maynooth movement as an attack on their faith and Church—and, looking at all that passes in England and in Scotland on this question, they are, in our opinion, justified in so regarding it.

The second objection to our position is, that it proceeds on the assumption that the disendowment of Maynooth is sought on religious grounds,

whereas our contemporary avows an exclusively political motive. That motive is not without reason and weight. But although it may satisfy the *Edinburgh News*, it does not satisfy us. Indeed, we do not see wherein it greatly alters the case. As a matter of mere political expediency, we doubt whether the anti-national doctrines taught at Maynooth do so much harm, as will the withdrawal of the grant, under circumstances which warrant a belief that the motive is one of rooted religious hostility to the faith of the Irish people. This, however, is matter of opinion. We did not attack the *News* for holding the opposite opinion, but for misrepresenting us—and we can assure him that the ground he takes in this matter, he is welcome, for aught we shall urge to the contrary, to retain. We do not argue against it, because this is not the ground occupied by the vast majority of those who, here and in the North, cry out for the cessation of all pecuniary aid to Maynooth. Our last week's article replied to the *News* so far as reply seemed to be called for by the occasion, but the general tenour of it, although it misses our contemporary, against whom it was not aimed, hits a much more multitudinous party than even our Edinburgh brother can pretend to represent.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this great educational incorporation, which was expected to be a scene of even greater tumult than for some years past, went off, on Thursday last, with the utmost serenity; the Ven. Archdeacon Denison, the leader of the High Church party, withdrawing the resolutions of which he had given notice, and Mr. S. Robin's milder propositions finding no place. One cause of this agreeable change (for the parties immediately concerned) was, the announcement reported in our Parliamentary columns, that Government intend to issue a new minute of council on education. Another cause will be learned from the following correspondence, which was read from the platform by Mr. Denison:—

London, June 7, 1852.

Rev. Sir,—May I ask the favour of you to lay the accompanying memorial before his Grace the President and the Committee of the National Society on the first convenient opportunity?

I have the honour to be,

Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Rev. J. Lonsdale.

JOHN KEBLE.

To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Vice-Presidents, and other members of the Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

The memorial of the undersigned member of the said Society humbly sheweth,—

That the charter of the society sets forth, as its sole object, the instruction and education of the poor, "in suitable learning, works of industry, and the principles of the Christian religion, according to the Established Church; and again, "the educating the children of the poor, without any exception, in the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church" [cheers].

That the said charter in a subsequent passage recites, as an essential part of the grounds on which it was granted, that it had been represented to his Majesty, "that the said society has been instituted principally for the purpose of educating the children of the poor in the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church, according to the Liturgy and Catechism provided for that purpose" [loud cheers].

That the "terms of union to be subscribed by parties desirous of uniting their schools to the society," begin with an engagement "that the children are to be instructed in the holy Scriptures, and in the Liturgy and Catechism of the Established Church" [cheers].

That in dependence on these enactments and engagements a very large body of the members of the Church of England has, from time to time, united itself to this society, and very great efforts and sacrifices have been made in its behalf.

That public statements have lately been made, professing to rest upon authority, which cannot be overlooked, to the effect that in very many schools in union with the society the above-mentioned enactments and engagements are "deliberately and systematically violated," and the teaching of the Catechism at least partially suppressed, for the purpose of "respecting the feelings of Dissenters in this particular."

That your memorialist, in common, as he believes, with a great many attached members of the society, hoping that the above-mentioned statements are grounded not on cases of intended suppression of the Catechism, or on any part thereof, but on certain variations in the manner and order of teaching it, which the missionary office of the Church may, in some instances, have seemed to require—is, nevertheless, convinced that it is essential to the credit and well-being of the society that some explanation should be given of the above statements, and the evil which they indicate (if it really existed) be abated.

Your memorialist desires respectfully to draw the attention of the committee to this important matter, and to request, with all deference, that inquiry, as exact and general as the case may allow, be made into the grounds of the aforesaid allegation, and the result made known to the society on or before the day of the general meeting in 1853.

JOHN KEBLE, M.A.,

Vicar of Hursley, in the diocese of Winchester.

June 8, 1852.

Rev. Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I have submitted to his Grace the President and Committee of this society your letter, dated the 7th inst., together with the memorial accompanying the same. I am instructed by them to forward you a copy of a resolution to which the Committee have agreed:—

"Agreed,—That the bishops of the several dioceses be requested to ascertain, if they think fit, through the diocesan school-inspectors, or in such other way as to

them may seem most expedient, what is the practice of the schools in union with the National Society within their dioceses, as to teaching the Liturgy and Catechism of the Church."

I have the honour to be, reverend Sir, your faithful servant,
JOHN G. LONSDALE, Sec.

The Rev. J. Keble.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The following appears in the *Times* of Monday:—

6, Carlton-gardens, June 11, 1852.

MY DEAR MR. GRESWELL,—I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention to two statements which have been recently put into circulation on the authority of a highly respectable baronet—statements which, had they been left to depend on their intrinsic credibility alone, would have gained but little notice.

The first of these statements is this:—

"That Mr. Gladstone's views on the relations of the Church to the State have, since 1847, undergone a change little anticipated by his then supporters, many of his best friends regretfully admit."

The second is:—

"That the abandonment of the Church's connexion with the State is necessarily involved in the legitimate development of the principles he now advocates."

I likewise thank you for not having called upon me to notice one or more unworthy insinuations current on the same authority, and contained in a document of a somewhat later date.

With regard to the two propositions above cited, and to your questions upon them, I have to observe—

That no attempt is made to sustain them by any reference to what I have spoken, written, or done;

That not one of these "best friends" is known to me or to any friend whom I have been able to consult;

That the principles of which I am now the advocate are the very same that I avowed, and for the avowal of which I was not sparingly assailed, in 1847;

That I am aware of no incompatibility between the principles of full religious freedom and the maintenance of the national Church in connexion with the State, to both of which I am now, as ever, cordially attached;

That in regard to the latter of these objects, if the change in my convictions which is imputed to me had occurred, I should not have left it to the author of this circular to announce it to the world; and

That whether the question be or be not an open one for others, it can, in my judgment, be no open question for one who aspires to the representation of the University of Oxford.

In short, I disown and repudiate both these allegations emphatically, and in all their parts.

I remain, my dear Mr. Greswell,

Most sincerely yours,

Rev. R. Greswell.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

MR. STEPHENS AND THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Bandon, May 13th, 1852.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—For a considerable time my mind has not been perfectly satisfied respecting the scriptural character of several of the distinctive peculiarities of Wesleyan Methodism and its general ecclesiastical polity. I have felt that—in these days of inquiry and conflict—as a Wesleyan minister, I should be fully persuaded that the Wesleyan system rests upon a scriptural foundation, and that I should be prepared to uphold and defend it, on all proper occasions; but I also felt, that unless so persuaded, I could not adhere to it any longer.

I have been led, therefore, to a patient examination of the ecclesiastical arrangements of Methodism, and a careful comparison of the Wesleyan system of church government with that of the New Testament. I have studied the leading works which the present struggle in the Connexion has called forth in its defence. These I have found feeble and unsatisfactory. And now, after a protracted investigation—after severe mental conflicts—after much searching of heart, and much prayer for divine direction—I feel it to be my solemn duty to resign my place in the Wesleyan ministry.

The principal conclusions to which my inquiries have conducted me are the following:—

First,—That the Church of Christ, "which is his body," is composed of true believers, and of none others. I regard, therefore, the Methodist class-meeting as an unscripural condition and test of church membership. By its very constitution it secures a mixed fellowship in the church; and while it is merely a human arrangement, it has been elevated to a position which should be assigned only to an ordinance of divine appointment.

Secondly,—That the Connexional system of Methodism, and the sole right of ecclesiastical legislation claimed by the Wesleyan Conference, are opposed to the scriptural independence of individual churches, and to the rights and privileges secured to them by the New Testament—the great charter of Christianity.

Thirdly,—That the system of ministerial itinerancy is contrary to the scriptural representation of the duties appertaining to the pastoral office, and has been found practically injurious both to ministers and people.

Fourthly,—That the Lord's Supper was designed for Christian believers alone, and that the mode of its celebration amongst the Wesleyan Methodists is opposed to the scriptural simplicity of the ordinance, and fosters erroneous and superstitious ideas concerning it.

Fifthly,—That the countenance afforded by the missionary system of Methodism to the grinding evils of State-churchism in the British colonies is opposed to the spiritual nature of Christ's kingdom, to the spread of true religion, and to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

Sixthly,—That the restraints imposed by the laws of Conference upon the interference of ministers or members with public religious questions, and upon the free expression of thought and conviction, are unjust and arbitrary.

My experience in Methodism has prepared me to expect that the judgment which shall be formed of my resignation by some who adhere to the system, shall not be remarkable for truthfulness or charity. It is, therefore, due to myself that I should make the following vindictory remarks:—

1. It can never be said, with truth, that I have been prompted to my present course by a disappointed or

mortified ambition. Even if I had ambition, its demands would have been fully met by the degree of confidence which has been reposed in me, and by the fact, that, during my seven years' ministry in Methodism, I have been appointed to some of the most important and influential circuits in the kingdom.

2. I can never, with truth, be represented as a "factious, troublesome man." I appeal, confidently, to the brethren whose colleague I have been, year after year. They can bear testimony to the spirit and temper I have manifested in all my intercourse with them, and to the diligence and fidelity with which I have fulfilled my trust.

3. It cannot, with truth, be said, that I am influenced by mercenary motives. I renounce my position in Methodism with the prospect of as lucrative circuits as the connexion can afford (I have recently declined an invitation to Drogheda), and any advantage that might arise from continuance in it; and I have before me no definite position for which the sacrifice is made. I commit my way unto the God of my life. Therefore, if truth and justice prevail in the judgment which shall be formed and pronounced in my case, throughout the connexion, the tongue of misrepresentation and calumny must be silent.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that for the brethren with whom I have laboured, I entertain deep and sincere affection. They are men whom it is a privilege to know. I have found it a happiness to be associated with them. We have laboured in harmony together, and their kindness and friendship I shall always gratefully remember.

I am, &c.,

Rev. Dr. Hannah, FREDERICK STEPHENS.
President of the Wesleyan Conference, &c.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT MANCHESTER.—A Bull, or some formal document of the requisite authority, has been received in Manchester from Rome, investing the new Roman Catholic Church of St. John, Salford, with the dignity of cathedral; and, in future, Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Salford, will attend it as his episcopal church. There are only three other cathedrals in England—St. George, Southwark; St. Chad, Birmingham; and St. Barnabas, Nottingham. Very considerable decorations are to be shortly undertaken at St. John's, including the groining of the chancel and its aisles, the erection of a marble altar and pulpit, and the filling of the windows with stained glass.

EDINBURGH CHAIR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Mr. Macdougall and Mr. Ferrier were the candidates for the vacant Professorship, which has been decided in favour of the former by 20 votes against 13.

ANOTHER ULTRAMONTANE TRIUMPH.—The *Tablet* announces, "with very great pleasure," that Doctor O'Toole, the rebellious vice-president of Galway College, on his arrival in Rome, was refused an audience with the Pope; that his reception in the Holy City has made him bethink himself of an entire change of course; and that the poor father is "preparing with proper and edifying humility to set himself right with the Church of God and the vicar of our blessed Redeemer."

THE LANCASHIRE BAPTISTS AND THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL SCHEME.—At the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Baptist churches, held last week at Rochdale, the Rev. Dr. Acworth, of Bradford, in the chair, a resolution was moved by the Rev. D. M. Evans, of Manchester, seconded by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, and carried with only three dissentients, in favour of the Voluntary principle in education, and expressing disapproval of both the schemes recently brought before the public.

A BIBULOUS CHURCH-RATE SNIFFER.—Last week the shop of Henry Bowser, of Finsbury Pavement, was entered by the legal officers of the State Church, and silk handkerchiefs taken therefrom to the value of £3 5s. 6d., for a half-year's church-rate of 13s. 7d.. Among other items in the rate is "sacramental and other wine for vestry purposes," and this item exceeds the amount expended in actual repairs, for which the rate is professedly levied.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BILLINGSGATE.—On Wednesday the last vestige of the old market was removed, and preparations were made for laying the foundation of the Thames-street front, which will be in a similar style of architecture to that facing the river. The old boiling-houses are pulled down, and the boiling of shell-fish is now carried on in the sub-market, or basement, on an entirely new principle, the surplus steam from the engine that drives the ventilating and cleansing apparatus being used for the purpose. The clock has been fixed in the centre tower, showing four dials, each five feet in diameter. It is in contemplation to have the one facing the river illuminated with gas—a very great boon to persons employed on the river. The fountain has been put in play; the jet is nine feet high, and the basin thirty-six feet in circumference; round the rim, at a distance of three feet apart, are well-executed dolphins in cast iron; these act as syphons to carry off the excess of water from the basin, and precipitate it with some force into sinks, passing in gullies through the market, and flushing the sewers, where, otherwise, filth and offal would accumulate. A very great improvement has been effected with respect to the standings for vans, &c., that bring fish from the railways.

SALE OF THE INDIAN COLLECTION FROM THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—During the past week, Mr. Norton has been selling at the Auction Mart, the magnificent collection exhibited at the Crystal Palace by the directors of the East India Company. The sale of the entire collection will occupy 11 days. The sale-room was densely crowded by a fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and the possession of the various lots was spiritedly contested for. The first day's sale realized £2,800.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.—The Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association and the Rev. Brewin Grant attended a meeting in the Town Hall here on the 8th inst., but, unluckily, a soaking wet day materially interfered with the attendance. Mr. Griffith occupied the chair, and, besides the deputation, the Rev. Messrs. Allen and Barfield, and Messrs. Jack and Slade, addressed the meeting. A slight discussion took place, occasioned by a decided protest on the part of a person in the meeting against the separation of Church and State, lest the country should be trampled upon by Romanism. What guarantee would there be that that would not happen? Mr. Grant replied, that the strong Protestant feeling of the speaker, and of men like him, and the Protestantism of the Dissenting bodies, furnished a much better guarantee against the triumph of Romanism than acts of Parliament, especially if they were no better than the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Mr. Williams said that the speaker had made an unfortunate reference to America. In that country the Church had been separated from the State, and yet Protestantism was not thought to be in danger from Romanism. Here, on the contrary, we had a bulwark against Popery, in the shape of a State Church, and yet we were more alarmed for the safety of our religion than America was, without such a bulwark.

GLOUCESTER.—A public meeting to petition Parliament to place all religions on a footing of equality was held, on the 9th inst., in the large school-room of the Independent Chapel. Notwithstanding the incessant rain, a good number were present; and the speakers were heard with evident interest, and their sentiments cordially responded to. The Rev. Brewin Grant, of Birmingham, and J. C. Williams, Esq., of London, attended as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. Samuel Bowly, Esq., the Chairman, compared the present disposition of Government to pay all sects, to the doctor who put the remains of different kinds of medicine into one bottle, and when a case came under his hands, the nature of which he could not comprehend, administered some of the "all sorts." The first resolution was introduced by Captain March, R.N., who said that he had been educated as a Churchman, but a subsequent conviction of the evil tendencies of a State alliance had led him to withdraw from its pale. Mr. Grant followed, first applying himself to the property question, showing that the property of the Church was national property, and, as such, should be applied in such a manner as to produce the greatest amount of national benefit. Then alluding to recent ecclesiastical events, he examined the plea set up for the Church, that it was the depository of religious truth, showing that the Puseyite clergy, who were denounced by the Evangelicals, followed the law as laid down in the Prayer-book and canons. As the resolution was about to be put to the meeting, a Mr. Roberts, a stranger to the city, requested to be allowed to offer a few remarks. Mr. Grant had said much against the Church, was there nothing to be said against Dissenters? On being reminded that this did not affect the question at issue, he promised that within a month he would call the inhabitants of Gloucester together, and prove to them that there were as many faults among Dissenters as in the Church. A second resolution was moved by Rev. J. J. Waite, of Hereford, and was seconded in a long, clear, animated, and telling speech, by J. C. Williams, Esq., in which he introduced the declarations of influential Churchmen, denounced some of the evils of which State-churchism is the source; and also entered into statistical details, showing the enormous sums wasted upon the Establishment. A petition to Parliament, based upon the former resolutions, having been proposed by Mr. Rees, and seconded by Mr. Hill, and carried, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and deputation, and the meeting broke up.

ISLINGTON.—The Islington and Holloway Committee held their second anniversary meeting on Friday last, when a very respectable company, convened by circular, assembled to tea at the Denmark-terrace School-rooms. After tea, the Rev. G. B. Thomas, of Islington-green, opened the proceedings in a telling speech, and then a very interesting Report was read by Mr. Templeton, one of the Secretaries. After advertising to the importance of local operations, it detailed the efforts of the Committee to put the principles of the Association before the public in an attractive form by the delivery of a series of biographical and historical lectures. The Maynooth question had been considered, and it being understood that the Dissenting ministers of the district had been invited to unite with the Episcopalian clergy, they were requested to meet the committee to deliberate on the subject, but the only ministers who accepted the invitation were the Rev. Messrs. Thomas, Davis, and Symonds. Both parties acted independently; the Church party and some of the Dissenting ministers holding a meeting at which they took Protestant ground only, and the local committee another, at which all grants for religious purposes were objected to, and justice was done to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland by the denunciation of the Irish Church. Tracts on the subject were also distributed. The Report referred, in conclusion, to the steps taken by the committee to ascertain the views of the candidates for the representation of the borough. The most important of these will be found under the head of Election Intelligence. The adoption of this Report was moved in a lively strain by the Rev. I. Daxsey, and seconded by Mr. Clapham, after which Mr. Kingsley proposed, and Mr. Thomson responded to, the following sentiment:—"Religious equality—

the demand of Dissenters and the need of Churchmen—may the period soon arrive which shall witness the union of both in exertions to liberate religion from all Legislative interference and patronage." He said that at Frome there were three churches in connexion with the Establishment, served by three clergymen, who held scarcely a theological sentiment in common. One was a High Churchman, the second was a High Doctrinarian, and the third was a Low Churchman. The laity of these churches had not a voice in the election of any one of these clergymen. Mr. Miall proposed the second sentiment:—"Consistent and earnest Dissent—may Nonconformists adhere unwaveringly to their principles, and learn to avail themselves of multiplied facilities for their advocacy." He thought that the very necessity for such a sentiment as this was indicative of the prevalence amongst us of a course of inconsistency. Perhaps it would be folly to attempt any denial of it. He took it to be shown as a well-established fact that all Dissent was not consistent; all Dissent was not earnest. But he was far more inclined to commiserate than to be angry. Adverting for a moment to his own experience, he might state that when his mind was first directed to the question of the separation of the Church from the State, he was occupying the position of a minister of the gospel. He felt, however, a necessity laid upon him, by the force and vividness with which Anti-state-church ideas took hold upon him, to dedicate his life especially to the advocacy and defence of those principles. He thought that there were thousands able and willing to occupy the sphere he then held, but none willing to take the position that was now before him. To his own mind, therefore, his course was clear. He resigned the pastorate of his church, and took immediate steps to establish a newspaper. By this he lost the confidence of nearly all his friends. Some of them looked upon him as a "fallen Christian;" and for a considerable period he was not admitted into any pulpit. Travelling over the country for several months, gathering subscriptions to establish the newspaper, he was laughed at by some; others looked upon him as Quixotic; many were charitable enough to suppose he was mad; and some thought he was worse than insane; but he never for a moment had any doubt of his own course. He might say, that the only effect of this ordeal was to bring out his principles better than anything else could have done, and now he thought of the coldness of friends then only with feelings of cordial thankfulness to God. At this time, after working for ten or twelve years, never going out of the way to avoid censure, or to conciliate power, he could hold up his head in any assembly of Christian clergies or Christian laymen, and say that he was of as high respectability as any of them [loud cheers]. He had lost nothing of influence or of character, and he thought that any cause he now advocated would not suffer more from the attachment of his name than of those who had acted more prudently [cheers]. Consistent and earnest Dissent could not now be put down. All consistency was respectable; all earnestness would command attention. For his own part, he most heartily pitied those who were obliged to go through the world with their principles wrapped up and put aside, like new farthings, which were never shown but to friends, lest, perhaps, it might expose them to ridicule or sarcasm. There were certainly some who objected to the means they employed for putting forth their principles. He did not blame them for that, or for not joining them in consequence of it, but then they didn't join any one else. Consistency of principle, he thought, did not require that men should be silent about their principles. They might be "consistent and earnest" Dissenters, but they certainly did take a strange method of showing it. Whatever we did, let us be consistent and earnest. All ranks were now in earnest but ourselves—the Evangelical Church party were in earnest—Tractarianism was in earnest—Roman Catholics were in earnest—the infidel party was in earnest; whilst Dissenters, who professed to have the noblest principles of all, were not equally in earnest. They never heard the sentiment, "Consistent and earnest Roman Catholicism"—only of Dissent could such a proposition be put forth. We never heard the sentiment, "Consistent and earnest Church of Englandism," or "Consistent and earnest Seepicism"—only Dissent needed such a resolution. The times required that we should imitate the example of others. Let us show forth our principles; take them everywhere with us—in the omnibus, in the steamboat, in the social circle—let us be known as persons who have principles, and who are attached to them—and, depend upon it, it would save us, to say the least, a vast deal of trouble in going through the world, and we should never hear again of "Consistent and earnest Dissent."—A vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. Allan Templeton, and seconded by Mr. Bishop, terminated the proceedings of a very agreeable meeting.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—A project is on foot to complete the approaches to the Thames Tunnel on both sides of the river, so as to relieve London-bridge of a considerable extent of the loaded vehicles which now pass over it; for it appears by statistics lately prepared that a very large traffic is constantly going on between the Surrey side of the river and Wapping, Limehouse, Poplar, &c., all of which has now to be conveyed an unnecessary circuit of nearly six miles. Another advantage of this communication will be, to give to Southwark and its outlying districts a short and easy access to and from the whole net-work of railways north of the Thames.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN YOCKNEY.—The Rev. John Yockney, of Highbury-terrace, Islington, died on Monday week, aged sixty-two.

HEALTH OF THE REV. T. BINNEY.—We learn and announce with much pleasure, that Mr. Binney is sufficiently recovered to resume his ministerial labours; and will re-appear in the Weigh-house pulpit on Sunday morning next.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—At the recent conference of this body, held in Leeds, the numbers were found to be as follow:—In England, 16,536; in Ireland, 821; in Canada, 4,034. The nett profits of the book-room were announced to be £584. All the funds of the Connexion are in a healthy condition, and it is now entirely free from debt.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Annual Conference assembled in Sheffield, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The number of members was reported at 109,984, and the increase for the year 1,203. The number of travelling preachers was reported at 560; of local preachers, 9,350; of class leaders, 6,632; of Connexional chapels, 1,723; of rented chapels and rooms, &c., 3,596; of Sabbath-schools, 1,463; of scholars, 118,468; and of gratuitous teachers, 22,398. The number of deaths reported was 1,451. The funds of the Connexion were found in a sound and healthy state; and the Connexional periodicals were very extensively circulated; 11,500 of the sixpenny Monthly Magazine, and 31,000 of the Juvenile Penny, are distributed over the British Isles and the foreign missionary stations; and the missions in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Channel Islands, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, or Port Phillip, and New Zealand, were generally in a promising state.

THE UNITED FREE GOSPEL CHURCHES.—The Annual Conference was held at Warrington during Whitsuntide. Upwards of twenty new churches were added to the Union. Its distinctive principle—an unpaid ministry—was reported to have made great headway, especially amongst the working classes. The next Annual Conference will be held at Manchester during Whitsuntide, 1853.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On the 26th ult., a new chapel was opened in this place, on the site of the Tabernacle, built and officiated in by the late Rev. Rowland Hill. It is in the early English style, and is exceedingly commodious, elegant, and comparatively inexpensive. It seats 800 persons, has three galleries, and a campanile seventy feet in height. It is built of Cromhall stone, which was given by Earl Ducie; the dressings are of Bath stone. The rain fell heavily on the day of opening, which prevented great numbers from attending; but the chapel was crowded notwithstanding. The Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, preached in the morning, and mentioned that he had been familiar with the place sixty-six years, and had preached in the old Tabernacle at the age of seventeen. About 200 persons dined together in the British School Room; and in the afternoon addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, W. Spencer, and J. A. James. A large company partook of a tea which the ladies of the congregation had provided, and in the evening a discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham. On the following Lord's-day the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, preached. The collections amounted to £153 10s.

OPENING OF NEW Highbury CHAPEL, CHELTENHAM.—The opening of the new chapel in Wincomb-street, built in lieu of the chapel which has been occupied by the Congregational body since 1827, took place yesterday week. The chapel is calculated to seat 1,200 persons, including about 300 sittings for the school children, and about 100 free sittings. The erection has been carried out from the designs of Mr. S. Onley, jun., the architect, and without the assistance of a professional clerk of the works—George Freeman, Esq., having, by his unwearied zeal and practical knowledge, most effectually carried out the intentions of the architect. At the back of the pulpit has been placed a new organ, erected by Messrs. Andrews and Foster, of Hull, consisting of a great organ and a choir organ. Dr. Raffles preached in the morning, and Dr. Harris in the evening.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday week a numerous and respectable company, usually worshipping in the Baptist meeting-house, Cannon-street, with gentlemen from other churches in the town, took tea together; after which a valuable testimonial, consisting of a purse containing one hundred and five sovereigns, and an elegant easy chair, was presented, by the Rev. Thomas Swan, on behalf of the church and congregation, and other friends, as an acknowledgment of his highly important services for upwards of twenty years.

BRADFORD.—The special services for the working classes of this town having been attended with much success, and the Mechanics' Institute, in which they have been held, being too small for the crowds who attend, a series of open-air services are announced.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Rev. R. W. Selbie, late of the Lancashire Independent College, and B.A. of the University of London, has accepted a call from the church at the Independent chapel, Soresby-street.

BRISTOL.—The Rev. David Edwards, late of Haverfordwest College, was, on Thursday last, set apart to the work of the Christian ministry in the Baptist church assembling at Watergate Chapel; the Rev. John Evans, after a pastorate of upwards of forty years, having been compelled, by repeated and severe attacks of illness, to resign the charge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES, AND THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to trouble you to hand over to the Treasurer of the Anti-state-church Association the enclosed cheque for £16 1s. 9d., being balance of proceeds from sale of goods taken by authority of law from our friend John Burd, Esq., of Ratcliffe, for the support of a Church from which he dissents, but for whose teachings—whether truthful or erroneous, Protestant or Popish—he is annually compelled to pay.

I forward the amount through the Nonconformist, in the hope that others professing similar principles may follow so consistent and praiseworthy an example, and that all your readers may see in it another illustration of the unscripturalness of the system, and be stimulated to renewed efforts for its destruction.

The account stands as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Goods seized:—Four boxes of Soap (cost £28 15s. 7½d.)	23	4	9
Sold for	7	19	5½
Six Rosewood Chairs (cost £10 10s.) sold for	3	0	0
	£28	4	9

To amount of Rates and Costs

Levying Distress, Selling, Printing, Posting, &c.

Balance

Total amount of robbery

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT RUMNEY.

Ardwick, Manchester, June 14th, 1852.

FIRE AT MESSRS. CLOWES'S PRINTING OFFICE.—A

fire, involving a great destruction of property, broke

out on Thursday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and

2, in the premises of Messrs. W. Clowes and Co.,

printers to the Government, &c., Duke-street Lamb-

eth. The premises in which the fire commenced

were used as the warehouses. One compartment

contained about 200 tons of nonpareil and other

type, whilst some of the other floors were filled with

printed works. Independent of the large quantity

of printed works in this particular portion of the

premises, there were between 20,000 and 30,000

reams of paper. Duke's-court, principally inhabited

by poor people, which nearly touched the blazing

buildings, was exposed to imminent danger—in

fact, at one time the heat was so intense that the

occupants commenced throwing their furniture and

other effects into the street. Fortunately, the West

of England and several engines of the London

Brigade came down, and were forthwith set to work.

The property destroyed, independently of the paper,

comprises "Knight's Illustrated Bible," the "Sun-

day Book," the "Illustrated Shakspeare," the "Royal

Catalogue of the Exhibition of all Nations," the

"Church Catechism," the "Readings for the Rail,"

the population tables of the country at large, &c.

The premises in which the fire began were originally

erected as a chapel, belonging to the Baptist con-

nexion, but about sixteen years since they were

purchased by the Messrs. Clowes, and were added

to the other works on their property. As to the

origin of the disaster, nothing that could be depended

upon could be learnt. The men had not left the

place more than ten or fifteen minutes to go to their

dinners when the alarm was given that the building

was in flames. Business was resumed the next

morning. The total is about £30,000, of which above

£5,000 will fall on Messrs. Clowes.

OUR SOCIALIST GUESTS.—The French and German

refugees in London, finding the presses of their

native countries utterly closed against them, have

formed themselves into an association, and announced

their intention to start a weekly paper—to be printed

in English and French—under the title, *Europe*

Libre, and edited by Louis Blanc. They also pro-

pose to issue a quarterly review, entitled, *Union*

Socialiste, and occasional pamphlets. Mr. William

Cunningham and Mr. Vansittart Neale have engaged

to become the trustees of the undertaking; with the

understanding that they are not to be held respon-

sible for the conduct of the publications in question.

Louis Blanc attended a meeting yesterday week,

in St. John-street, and spoke, for the first time, in

English.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At the Court held

on Thursday, a petition to Parliament, for the sup-

pression of betting-offices in the City, was unani-

mously adopted. The Report of the Freedoms' Com-

mittee on the Election Act Amendment Bill was

then read. Mr. Deputy Harrison, as chairman

of the committee, reported that they had been un-

successful in their attempt to enlarge the municipal

constituency; there were not less than 16,500 per-

sons paying rates and taxes in the City of London,

and yet of all these not more than 5,937 could vote

for the representatives of their local interests. The

bill had been defeated by the opposition of thirty-

three of the companies, and by the spathy of the

citizens themselves. Mr. H. L. Taylor moved that

the Freedoms' Committee be instructed to proceed

against retail dealers, to compel them to take up

their freedom. He heartily desired an enlargement

of the constituency, but as the Parliament had, for

the present, denied them that request, he thought

they ought to see what powers they possessed, and

then take legal steps against some of the more

wealthy of the retail dealers who had not taken up

their freedom. The motion was carried by a

majority of sixteen. It was afterwards resolved to

commission the City Lands Committee to inquire

concerning the expense and practicability of remov-

ing the crypt at Gerard's Hall to the Guildhall, and

reconstructing it there.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR REVENUES BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the Marquis of BLANDFORD moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. WALPOLE said, that the session was too far advanced for the discussion of such a measure, even if the bill contained nothing objectionable; but he had to state that the Government, after communication with the highest authorities in the Church, were willing to undertake the consideration of the subject, with reference to capitular bodies and cathedral institutions, so as to make them more extensively and practically useful. He recommended, therefore, that Lord Blandford should withdraw the bill, and leave this great question in the hands of the Government. He could not, he said, pledge them to any of the details of so large a subject, but he gave a distinct undertaking that the Government were prepared, and willing and anxious, to give the fullest consideration to the subject.

Sir B. BRIDGES desiring to have a clear understanding as to the specific intentions of the Government, Mr. WALPOLE added that there were four essential points comprised in the bill—first, the abolition of deaneries; second, the further reduction of canonries; third, an addition to the episcopate; fourth, a provision for the better management of episcopal and capitular revenues. For the first he saw no reason. With regard to the second, he thought it was extremely doubtful whether the number of canonries could be materially reduced. Parliament had already suppressed sinecures, and had thence obtained a fund for the augmentation of poor livings. If by this or other means a further fund could be raised, whereby the third object might be carried out, he thought it would be very desirable, the episcopate not having increased with the numbers of the population and of the clergy. With respect to the last point—the management of capitular and episcopal property—two principles should be kept in view; to relieve the high officers of the Church as much as possible from the cares and troubles of temporal affairs, and, at the same time, not to make them mere stipendiaries of the State. The spirit in which the Government would look at this question was, to see whether these great institutions could not be restored more fully to the high and holy purposes for which they were founded and endowed.

A discussion followed, shared by Lord EBRINGTON, Sir R. INGLIS, Lord R. GROSVENOR, Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Sir B. HALL, Mr. HORSMAN, Mr. OSWALD, and Mr. S. HERBERT, consisting chiefly of reflections upon the present state of the episcopate, and suggestions as to Church reform. In conclusion, the Marquis of BLANDFORD said he was ready to yield to the general opinion of the House, and to the proposal of the Government. He wished, however, to notice one or two points touched upon by Mr. Walpole. With respect to chapters, he had not proposed their abolition, but that they should be constituted in their essence of members who had benefices. In relation to another point, the increase of the episcopate, he was sure that, in order to maintain the constitution of the Church as transmitted from our ancestors, its episcopal character must be kept up, and, therefore, in proportion to its extension the number of bishops must be increased. The difficulty in regard to seats in the other House might be overcome by providing, instead of the rotatory scheme, that a certain number of bishops should be elected in every Parliament. He asked leave to withdraw the bill, reserving to himself the right to revive the question if necessary. The order was then discharged.

EDUCATION.

In reply to a question by Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. WALPOLE said, that the Committee of Privy Council on Education had prepared a minute admitting a relaxation of the management clauses in one very important respect, and that a copy of the minute would be laid upon the table of the House as soon as it was finally settled.

On Friday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE put a question on the same subject, and complained that the intention to make the change had not been intimated until after the House of Commons had voted the annual grant. The Earl of DERBY stated that the alteration had been made with the view of meeting a very general complaint that the Established Church was placed in a worse position in reference to the distribution of the grant than Dissenting bodies; and in answer to a remark of Earl Grey's, he added that the charge would not apply without the House of Commons having the opportunity of discussing the question.

Mr. WALPOLE made a similar statement in reply to questions by Mr. A. SMITH, on Monday.

COUNTY ELECTIONS BILL.

On the order, moved by Lord R. GROSVENOR, for going into committee upon the County Elections Polls Bill, Mr. PACE moved that it be deferred for six months. He had heard, he said, but two reasons for one day's county poll—first, that bribery was promoted by a second day's poll, which he believed was not the case; second, that the second day increased the expense of candidates. This he admitted; but the convenience of candidates, he thought, was not to be purchased by curtailing the franchise of the constituency. In close county contests, one day would not suffice for the polling. Mr. WALPOLE considered that the question rather concerned county members than the Government. He warned Lord R. Grosvenor, however, of the difficulties he would have to encounter in making

the arrangements for polling, which could not be perfected in time for the next election. The motion for going into committee was supported by Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. B. DENISON, Mr. W. BROWN, and Mr. LOCKE KING; and opposed by Mr. HENLEY, Mr. FELLOWES, Mr. DEEDS, and Colonel SIBTHORP. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was not satisfied that there was a pressing necessity for such a measure. It was very desirable to limit the poll in counties, as in boroughs, to a single day; and if a proper machinery could be provided for this alteration in time for the next election, he should not oppose the motion; but, apprehending a very considerable inconvenience, he should resist it. The original motion was opposed by Sir B. BRYDGES, and supported by Mr. COBDEN, Mr. BOUVIERE, Mr. W. MILES, and Mr. OSWALD. Upon a division, it was carried by 166 against 82.

The House then went into committee, but had not proceeded far, when interrupted by the scene described below. On resuming, the whole of the clauses passed.

COMMITTEE OF MR. F. O'CONNOR.

During this discussion Mr. F. O'Connor had for some time attracted the attention of the House by the eccentricity of his behaviour. Every ten minutes or so he would enter the House, proffer his hand to the members sitting upon the front Opposition and Ministerial benches, and then retire. About three o'clock the hon. member took his seat upon the front Opposition bench, by the side of Captain Fitzroy, and here his manner was most offensive; for, after giving the hon. and gallant captain a smart slap upon the back, he snatched a letter from his hand which Captain Fitzroy was upon the point of opening, and did not return it until after some expostulation. A little while afterwards Captain Fitzroy removed to a seat below the bar, when Mr. O'Connor, in one of his progresses round the House, tendered his hand to the hon. and gallant gentleman, who refused to take it. Mr. O'Connor thereupon made some observations to Captain Fitzroy, who started up in an attitude so menacing that Mr. O'Connor appeared to consult his personal safety by walking out of the House, which he immediately did. A few minutes afterwards Mr. O'Connor again entered the House. Every one was painfully conscious that a scene was now approaching. The member for Nottingham, after tendering his hand to Mr. Cobden, who, for the twentieth time, accepted it, and to other members, who refused it, found his way to the front Opposition bench, where he took his seat beside Mr. T. Duncombe, with whom he engaged in a loud conversation, the purport of which was afterwards stated by the hon. member for Finsbury.

Cries of "Order, order!" arising, Mr. B. Denison touched Mr. O'Connor upon the shoulder, and called "Order!" when the hon. member for Nottingham, turning sharply round, struck Mr. B. Denison a slight blow upon the face, or rather conveyed his fingers to the face of the hon. member, as if he were about to pull his nose. This indignity, inflicted under the eye of the chairman and of a full House, elicited loud and indignant cries of "Order, order."

Mr. B. DENISON hereupon rose and said,—"Really, Mr. Bernal, I must appeal to you [hear, hear]. I do think that when the Attorney-General of her Majesty's Government is addressing the committee, if I call an hon. member to order, and he puts his hand in my face, I think that [the rest of the sentence was drowned by loud cries of "Hear, hear"]. I have myself experienced considerable inconvenience, and I have seen other gentlemen experience the same inconvenience from the same cause [loud cheers]. We have endured this system of interference with the greatest good will, and kindness and forbearance, but there is a point beyond which we ought not to go [hear, hear]. I regret that I am in the unfortunate position of being obliged to make this observation, but I cannot help it."

Mr. BERNAL: The power of a chairman of committees is limited. What the chairman can do is to report to the House the conduct of any hon. gentleman. If the House should consider that I ought to report the conduct of any hon. member, they will be kind enough to instruct me, and I will report it accordingly.

Mr. WALFOL: After what had taken place last night I think the House had reason to expect that the interruption which then occurred would not take place again [hear, hear]. I understand that an hon. member has stated to you that he has been treated in a manner disrespectful to himself and unworthy of this House, and I do think that either an apology ought to be made, or that you should be instructed to report what has taken place to the Speaker [hear].

Sir J. PAKINGTON: I rise in confirmation of what has been said by my right hon. colleague, to state that accidentally I observed what was the exact conduct of the hon. member; and, after observing that conduct, I have no hesitation in saying, however painful it may be, that it is indispensably necessary, not only to the dignity of our proceedings, but to the conduct of public business, that this painful matter should not be passed over [hear, hear]. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending that we should suspend for a moment our proceedings, in order to report to the highest authority what has been the conduct of the hon. member in question.

Mr. BERNAL: The question is, that I report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The motion having been carried, the Speaker was sent for. When the right hon. gentleman had taken the chair,

Mr. BERNAL said,—"Sir, I am instructed by the committee to report to you that the conduct of an

hon. member has been such that it is necessary that the House should take notice of it through you. I am directed to report the conduct of a member of this House, one of the hon. members for Nottingham.

Captain FITZROY: In addition to what has been reported to you, I have to state that the hon. member (the member for Nottingham) addressed me in such a manner that I said to him, if he ventured to address me again, I would knock him down.

Mr. WALFOL: I move that the hon. member (Mr. F. O'Connor) be ordered to attend in his place.

The SPEAKER having put the question, Mr. J. BELL asked whether it was of any use to proceed in this way against a gentleman who, it sufficiently appeared, was labouring under a misfortune? [hear, hear.] The House had better refer the case to two medical men [hear, hear].

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: We have witnessed the conduct of the hon. member last night, and I think from what followed that we cannot hesitate to come to the conclusion that the hon. gentleman is master of his own acts [hear, hear], sufficiently to warrant the House to interfere in restraining him from acts of the grossest indecency that ever I witnessed in this House. If I thought the hon. member were not a free agent, and had not command over himself—as I have no doubt he has after what passed last night—I could not consent that he should be required to attend in his place, the consequences of which we are all aware of. But, as I am perfectly satisfied that he is capable of understanding what is proper, fair, and forbearing; and as, when called to account last night, the hon. member instantly made an apology, I do not think it consistent with the dignity of this House to pass over what has occurred, and to allow him to retire without some security being taken which shall lead to a repression of such conduct for the future, and permit us to proceed with the business of the House [hear, hear].

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE: I think I was partly responsible for his retirement. I was sitting here (on the front Opposition bench), and after conversing with the hon. member, who talked an extraordinary quantity of nonsense, he gave me a blow in my side [a laugh, and cries of "Order, order!"]. I said to him, "If you repeat this you will get yourself into a scrape, and will get yourself shut up," upon which he laughed and turned round to the hon. member on his right (Mr. B. Denison) and struck him in the face. It is a painful and difficult question—whether, if a man would do such an act after the warning he had just received, he can be a free agent. I should say that he is not. To call upon the hon. member to make another apology after what took place last night, really appears to be a waste of time [hear, hear]. I am of opinion that it is necessary for the House to take decisive measures at once, not only for our own sakes, but also for that of the hon. member himself [hear].

Mr. R. C. HILDYARD: I concur with the hon. member who has just addressed the House in thinking that it would be a perfect farce to request the presence of the hon. member for Nottingham, and inform him that he must make an apology. The apology would be made, and before quitting the spot where it was made the hon. member would commit another outrage. It appears to me that we should vindicate the dignity of the House, and for the remainder of the session remove the hon. member from these walls, within which he is so constantly obstructing business [hear, hear]. If, therefore, I should be in order in doing so, I would move that Mr. Feargus O'Connor be committed for contempt to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms [hear].

Here Mr. O'Connor re-entered the House, and took his seat on the front Opposition bench, where he indulged in some irregularities, which elicited cries of "Order."

Mr. ANSTY: I rise to suggest a middle course ("Oh!"), which, I understand, has been adopted in some cases, namely, to sequester the hon. member from his seat in Parliament. By adopting this course, we should enable the hon. member's friends to take charge of him, and prevent his doing mischief; while, at the same time, it would be a less severe measure than that suggested by the hon. member for Whitehaven.

Mr. ALOLLEY: I have closely observed the conduct of the unfortunate gentleman who is the subject of discussion, and I entirely disagree from the Attorney-General in the conclusion at which he has arrived respecting him. I can be no party to any proceeding which would treat the hon. member for Nottingham as a free agent, in the ordinary sense of the words [hear]. (Here Mr. O'Connor left the House). If an order for the hon. member's commitment would have the effect of placing him under the care of medical attendants [hear], and the protection of his friends, I would not hesitate to assent to it; but, if otherwise, it would be abhorrent from my feelings, believing, as I do, that the hon. member labours under an aberration of intellect, to consent to his being committed for contempt.

Sir D. DUNDAS: It is impossible to determine accurately what is the state of the hon. member's mind, but, having noticed him for some time, I am clearly of opinion that he knows enough of the consequences of his actions to be answerable for what he does. It is consistent with justice to put by a man who, in the opinion of some, is unable to take care of himself [hear, hear]. It is my opinion that the hon. member for Nottingham is in a state of mind in which he might do much mischief. From what I have seen of the hon. member's conduct towards the chair, I feel that we are bound to protect the Speaker against his eccentricity, whimsicality, and outrage [hear].

Mr. CARTER: I think that the right hon. and learned gentleman's last observation is an answer to

his first. If he thinks that the Speaker or any other is in danger from the hon. member for Nottingham, he surely cannot believe the hon. member to be in a state which would render him responsible for his acts. I ask the Attorney-General whether, if he were called upon to defend the hon. member [cries of "Oh," which rendered the rest of the sentence inaudible]. If a person in a state of mind resembling that of the hon. member for Nottingham should be unfortunate enough to commit a crime, not a jury in the metropolis would hesitate to acquit him on the ground of insanity. No one wishes to prevent proper charge being taken of the hon. member, but I would have this done in a way which would not reflect on the common sense and humanity of the House.

Mr. WALFOL: I am sure the House will in this case, as in every other, act humanely as well as justly [hear]. I have throughout this session witnessed the hon. member for Nottingham conduct himself so disrespectfully towards the chair, and so disorderly towards the House, that in my opinion the time has come when we are bound to take notice of the matter [hear, hear]. It must be observed that, from the circumstance of the hon. member having been allowed during the session to sit and vote in this House, we have hitherto been justified in treating him as a person who knows what he is about. [Mr. O'Connor here re-entered, and, walking up the House, placed himself on the left of the chair, and addressed the Speaker amid cries of "Order!" and "Chair!"] Under these circumstances I think it my duty, without further debate, to move that Mr. Feargus O'Connor be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for disorderly conduct and contempt of this House [hear, hear].

Sir J. PAKINGTON: I have no hesitation in saying that I feel it my painful duty to second the motion. [Here Mr. O'Connor again left the House.] I this day witnessed the conduct of the hon. member for Nottingham towards my hon. friend the member for the West Riding, and previously I witnessed his conduct in the lobby to a right hon. friend of mine, not now present, and his conduct on both those occasions, added to what we have all observed during the session, has left no doubt on my own mind that the hon. member ought not to be deemed master of his own actions. For the safety of the hon. member himself, as well as for our own, and from regard to the propriety of our proceedings, I feel that we have no other course open to us than that of adopting the motion, which I now second [hear, hear].

The motion ordering Mr. O'Connor to attend in his place was then withdrawn, and the motion for his committal to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms was then unanimously agreed to.

WEST INDIA COLONIES.

In the Upper House, on Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Judges and Bar in Jamaica, complaining of the distressed state of that island. Though he agreed with some of the allegations of the petitioners, he did not support their petition, but, as a whole, he thought it his duty to call the attention of the House to the subject, as one of great importance.

Earl GREY protested against that part of the petition which declared that the effect of the measures of 1846 and 1848 had been an increase in the slave-trade. The Bishop of Oxford, on the other hand, asserted that the effect of those measures had been a large increase in that traffic.

Similar petitions having been presented from the islands of Antigua and the Mauritius, and from British Guiana, the Earl of DUNBY said that he had received a memorial from clergymen of all denominations in Jamaica, bearing witness not only to the distress which prevailed in the colony, but also to the barbarism into which a large proportion of the coloured community were rapidly relapsing. In his opinion, the only effectual remedy for colonial distress would be to stop the progress of the reduction in the differential duties on sugar, for, he believed that it was not possible to produce sugar by free labour to compete on equal terms with slave labour. But he entertained great doubt whether the public was prepared to sacrifice the economic interests involved in such a proposition.

Earl GREY contended that it was the influence of Protection, and the vain hope of its restoration, that paralyzed the sugar manufacture; and for that result the present Ministry was responsible. The Bishop of Oxford repeated that capitalists would not invest in free labour exposed to competition with slave labour; and, therefore, the latest mechanical improvements were adopted in Bengal and Cuba, and production greatly increased. The Earl of HARROWBY supported this allegation by statistics; and observed that it was only in densely populated countries free labour could compete with slave labour. Earl GREY repeated that, instead of there being a falling-off, the quantity of sugar produced in every one of our colonies had steadily increased from three years to three years, and that the production up to the 5th of April, 1851, showed an increase upon the production up to the same period of 1850.

Lord STANLEY of Aderly attributed the depreciation in the price of sugar in some degree to the increased manufacture from beet roots.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, Mr. HUME, on the bringing up of the report of the votes of supply, suggested the appropriation of Kensington Palace to the purposes of a national gallery of art. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that the subject of a national collection of works of art was occupying the attention of Prince

Albert and of the Government, and that a proposition would shortly be submitted on the subject. Mr. EWART added that the Commission appointed to inquire after a site, had selected the north of Kensington Gardens.

In reply to remarks from several members, Sir J. PAKINGTON stated that the importance of assisting persons in emigrating to Australia continued to engage close attention; but the great difficulty was the expense consequent on the length of the voyage.

On the order for going again into Committee of Supply, Mr. T. DUNCOMB moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the post-horse duty and tax on carriages let for hire. The number of postmasters and keepers of carriages for hire was 14,000, and they proposed, in order to escape, amongst other inconveniences, the espionage of the Excise, that instead of the present duty, producing from £150,000 to £170,000 a year, they should pay an annual tax for a license of £10, which would leave a deficiency of revenue of only £20,000. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be extremely inconvenient to pass any resolution upon this subject after the financial arrangements for the year had been made; but if it should be his office to bring forward another budget, this subject should receive due consideration. Mr. T. DUNCOMB declining to withdraw his motion unless he had some stronger assurance, a division took place, when it was negatived by 94 against 43.

In reply to inquiries made by Sir F. BARRING, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, there was no foundation for the idea that the rate of expenditure in the Admiralty would exceed the estimates framed by the late Administration; but if, in consequence of new demands arising from the extraordinary discoveries in our distant colonies, it should be the duty of the Government to ask for an increase of force, he would lay the circumstances before the House.

The House then went into committee, resuming the discussion on the vote of £4,408, including a sum for Lampeter College. After some further remarks by Welsh members, the committee divided—

For the amendment	26
Against it	113

Majority

A vote of £1,691 for the Foundling Hospital, and £9,788 for the Dublin House of Industry, were next agreed to; Mr. ANSTY objected only to the item for chaplains.

The House then resumed and adjourned.

At the evening sitting, on the motion for again going into committee, Mr. J. BELL stated that he had placed in the hands of the Sergeant at Arms two medical certificates, pronouncing Mr. O'Connor of unsound mind. He presumed, therefore, that the unfortunate gentleman could now be transferred to a lunatic asylum on any one taking upon himself the responsibility [hear, hear].

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had much satisfaction in announcing that he should not ask for the £200,000 on account of the Kafir War set down in the estimates [loud cries of "Hear, hear"].

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved an amendment in favour of a revision of the carriage duties. Mr. DISRAELI opposed it, as having been already decided upon. The amendment was, however, pressed to a division, and negatived by 57 to 17.

The House then went into committee, and the following votes for Dublin charities were agreed to:—£600 for the Female Orphan Home; £1,500 for the Lock Hospital; £600 for the Lying-in Hospital; £1,050 for Dr. Steven's Hospital; £2,680 for the Fever Hospital; £350 for the Hospital for Insurables; the vote of £38,560 for the "Nonconforming clergy." Mr. ANSTY moved an amendment against it. This was the celebrated, or rather the infamous, *Regium Donum*. The House was called on to squander this sum yearly for bribing the loyalty of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland. The Presbyterians did not require the vote, and hundreds of petitions had been presented against it.

Mr. J. A. HAMILTON and Captain JONES defended the vote. Mr. HUME supported the amendment. Mr. STANFORD, though approving of an Established Church, would do the same.

Mr. W. J. FOX said that two reasons were given for the grant. One was, its antiquity; and the other was, that the feelings of the Presbyterians in the north of Ireland were not opposed. Neither reason was valid. As to antiquity, the original grant was only £8,000 [hear, hear]—now it was £38,000. As to the feelings of the recipients, he could state, on the authority of the Rev. James Martineau, that there was a strong feeling against it. The grant was given not to certain ministers, but to certain congregations. The consequence was, a continual multiplication in the number of congregations, although the Presbyterian population remained stationary [hear, hear]. He knew that scruples were felt even by persons who received the grant, for he heard an eminent man who was taxed with inconsistency on this subject, declare that it went against his conscience to receive any portion of the grant, but that he rendered services as a politician to the State, and, therefore, he felt that he was entitled to the £60 a-year which he got [hear, hear]. These grants were vicious in principle, and pernicious in practice, and the sooner they were got rid of the better.

Mr. WILSON PROSSER believed that these grants were injurious to those who received them, and likewise to the State itself. He could understand an Established Church founded on the principle of its being the depository of truth, or on the principle that it was the church of the majority, but in this country they did not appear to act on any definite

principle at all [hear, hear]. But he could not support the amendment, because he was not prepared to subvert existing religious establishments, till they were prepared to substitute some better principle.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Mr. HAYWOOD, and Mr. KENSHAW, supported the amendment.

Mr. V. SOULLY said, the proportion in which State assistance was given to religious bodies in Ireland was a penny per head to the poor Roman Catholic, two shillings to the Presbyterian, and five pounds to the rich Protestant. Until the whole subject was gone into he should not be a party to withdraw this grant. Mr. CARTWRIGHT having some sympathy with this religious body, should vote against the grant.

The committee divided:—

For the grant	57
Against it	34

Majority

On the vote of £6,552 3s. 7d. for charitable allowances charged on the concordatum fund in Ireland, Mr. ANSTY moved that it be reduced to £4,695, but after a short discussion, in the course of which it was explained that the money was expended in pensions to the widows of officers, he withdrew his amendment.

On the vote of £10,745 for the expense of the General Board of Health, Mr. HUME said he was very sorry he ever concurred in giving to any ten ratepayers the power of sending a requisition to the Board of Health, on which the Board might put the act in operation. Instances had come to his knowledge in which a surveyor had been sent down and the town placed under the Board of Health against the wish of nine-tenths of the inhabitants. Mr. ELLIS spoke to the same effect.

£11,730 for the expense of the Encumbered Estates Commission; £7,760 for lighthouses abroad; and £42,200 for expenses incurred in taking the census, were agreed to.

The next vote was £4,332 for the expense of rebuilding the chapel attached to the British embassy at Constantinople. Mr. ANSTY objected; Mr. HUME said the vote was an extraordinary one; and Mr. G. THOMPSON said that since 1843 no less than £83,765 had been voted for a residence for the ambassador, one of the most profligate applications of public money on record. Mr. HAMILTON said the chapel was destroyed by fire in 1847, and they could not expect the ambassador to rebuild it. The cost of building was much higher in Constantinople than in this country. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the Government being made responsible for the expenditure of past years. When he was in Constantinople some years ago nearly 300 persons attended divine worship in the English chapel; but as the committee wanted information on the subject he would willingly consent to the postponement of the vote. Mr. G. THOMPSON added, that the fire which was said to have destroyed the chapel occurred in 1847, and the vote was not brought forward till 1852.

Mr. BERNAL then put the question "that he report progress." The committee divided—

For the motion	92
Against it	12

Majority

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THE NEW ZEALAND BILL.

The House next proceeded with the remaining clauses of this bill.

On the 74th clause, which sanctions the new arrangement with the New Zealand Company, guaranteeing them one-fourth of the price of the land sales, Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved an amendment limiting the claims of the Company to their strict legal rights, under the act of 1847. He charged the Company with having failed in fulfilling their engagements to the settlers, and with having obtained the security of the Government by misrepresentation. Mr. AGLIOWAY defended the New Zealand Company, and quoted Lord Grey in justification of their conduct. The Company were anxious for the strictest inquiry. Sir J. PAKINGTON could not undertake to act judicially between the Company and those who accused them; all he had to do was to look to the equitable rights they had under the act of 1847.

After speeches from Mr. V. SMITH, Mr. MANGLE, Mr. F. PHIL, and Mr. GLADSTONE, the Government proposition was carried.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved to substitute in the same clause for 5s. an acre, "one-fourth of the sum paid by the purchaser in respect of every such sale or alienation." Sir W. MOLESWORTH objected that this was too favourable to the Company, and proposed that they should have only one-tenth of the purchase-money. The amendment of Sir J. PAKINGTON was, however, agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved to limit the payment to the Company to a maximum of 5s. per acre. After a few words from nearly every member who had not spoken before, the committee divided, and the motion was lost by 51 to 120.

The remaining clauses were rapidly passed, and the House resumed.

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS BILL.

In the Lords, on Friday, an animated discussion took place on the Surrender of Criminals Convention with France Bill, which stood for committal.

The Earl of MALMESBURY proposed some amendments, which, he said, would increase the security of political refugees.

Lord CAMPBELL contended that reasonable proof

should be given of the commission of the offence with which the party demanded stood charged. If they gave to the French Government the right to demand every French citizen, this country would no longer be an asylum.

Lord BROUGHAM also held that a *prima facie* case of guilt should be made out to justify the extradition.

The Earl of ARBUTHNOT said that at present if the French Government would furnish proof that the party demanded had committed an act which under the law of this country would be criminal, he would be given up. There was no necessity, therefore, for this bill.

The Earl of DARNLEY reminded the noble earl that he had himself, in 1844, admitted the insufficiency of the existing convention in regard to France—that the two last Governments had, in fact, contemplated a measure of the kind.

The bill then went through committee. On Monday, however, Earl MALMESBURY intimated that he should not persevere with the measure.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—SOCIAL REFORM.

In the morning sitting of the House of Commons, on the motion for going into committee of Supply, Mr. SLANEY repeated his motion for a standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider, suggest, and report, from time to time, preventive and remedial measures to benefit the social condition of the working classes. Relying upon the reports of various committees, and upon statistical facts showing the condition, moral, social, and physical, of the labouring population in the rural districts, and in our large and manufacturing towns, he urged with much earnestness on an impatient House the necessity of a plan like that he proposed, for the remedy of evils which were yearly becoming more and more aggravated, and for promoting the education and preserving the health of the working classes, and assisting their industrial efforts. The mortality that affected the higher classes was in the ratio of two per cent., while in towns, among the neglected portion of the people, it was at the rate of four and four-and-a-half, and in some cases five per cent. The handloom weavers, to the number of 600,000, were in a state of the greatest distress, and to these were to be added the railway labourers, who were equally numerous. And what was the cause of the depression of these classes of our fellow-men? It was owing to the great changes in the social and commercial condition of the world, without any corresponding change being made as regarded the labouring population of the country. While in the rural districts the increase of population from the year 1801 to 1851 had only been at the rate of five per cent., the increase in the towns had been at the rate of 100 per cent. Illness was in proportion to deprivation, and it was shown that, on the one hand, where prosperity existed, death was two per cent., while where poverty prevailed, it was five per cent. The average of the life of the three classes into which society was divided was this:—the average of the first class, thirty-seven years; of the middle class, twenty-seven years; and of the humble class, twenty years. As a matter of cost, crime alone cost not less than £11,000,000 sterling per annum. The poor-rates were £5,400,000 for England and Wales; hospitals, dispensaries, and alms, the necessity of which arose in great measure from neglect of the poor, amounted to £5,400,000. The direct cost of the police, gaols, &c., amounted to £1,500,000. But to this was to be added the loss which society sustained from the ill-health of men whose labour was of necessity abstracted from society. That he estimated at £2,000,000; so that the whole amount of deduction to be made from the productive powers of labour on account of these various evils was not less than £27,500,000 a-year. But this was only for England and Wales; if they added to it half as much more for Ireland and Scotland, which would be £13,750,000, it would make a total of £41,250,000, to which might be added £10,000,000 for consumption of spirits by these neglected persons; thus making a grand total of £51,000,000 expended annually on account of neglect, poverty, and crime in this country. He believed that one-half of this sum might be saved to the country by improving the condition of the people. A committee, or commission, free from the bias of party, might be nominated by the Government of the day, and would constitute a council which might be made a centre for the suggestions of benevolent men on whatever tended to the improvement of the working classes. The cost would not exceed £2,000, and, if that paltry sum were grudging, half of it might be found to try the experiment.

Lord B. GOSWORTHY, in seconding the motion, expressed his regret that this was the farewell address of Mr. Slaney upon a subject which he had advocated so long, and with so much zeal and ability.

Mr. WALPOLE said every one must acknowledge the zeal and benevolence which that hon. member had always manifested towards the working classes, and if he (Mr. Walpole) thought the motion would at all contribute to the improvement of their social condition, he would not resist it; but he feared it would be not only useless, but detrimental. The motion had two objects—to obtain information, and to suggest specific remedies. As to the first, he doubted whether more or better information than had been already collected by Parliamentary committees could be acquired by a standing committee, or unpaid commission, consisting of two or three members, who would perhaps take up particular opinions. With regard to the other object, he thought that individuals ought not to be encouraged to look to the Government or Parliament alone for aid, instead of relying upon their own

exertions; and there was a chance that the adoption of this motion would encourage such an idea. With these views, he was sorry to say, that if the motion was pressed to a division, he must give a negative vote.

The motion was supported by Captain SCORRELL and Mr. S. CARTER, and opposed by Mr. PACE and Mr. P. HOWARD.

Mr. STANLEY declined to call for a division; the motion was therefore negatived, and the House went into Committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER informed the House that upon inquiring into the proposed vote for the chapel of the Embassy at Constantinople, he could not but feel dissatisfied; and as the expense had not been incurred, he begged to withdraw the item.

The following votes were then agreed to:—£783 for the British ambassador's house at Madrid; £1,695 for the pension of the late Lord Shaftesbury; and £4,000 for the Menai Straits navigation.

On the next vote—£100,000 for civil contingencies—Mr. ANSTON objected to items for expenses incurred by the bishops of Barbadoes, Antigua, and Newfoundland, in the visitation of their dioceses, and by Mr. Blakiston for his passage to Constantinople, where he had been appointed chaplain to the embassy; also to an item of £92 10s. for the entertainment of the Bishop of Victoria, on board her Majesty's steam-ship "Reynard." Those votes were the consequences of others; and if ecclesiastics had a pull on the Treasury they were like the horse-leech which had three daughters, crying, "Give, give, give"—the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome. He meant no offence; but each was sucking away, and not one of them, *nisi plena cruoris*, was willing to let go what it sucked. He moved that the vote be reduced by £300. Sir J. PAKINGTON defended the item: such expenses ought not to fall upon bishops and chaplains. Mr. HUMB, Sir G. PROBERT, Lord D. STUART, and Mr. HAYWOOD, supported the objection.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS pointed out items amounting to £1,570, incurred for the accommodation of Sir James Brooke, and moved to reduce the vote by that sum.

The two amendments were combined; and the committee divided on the question that the vote be reduced by £1,870.

For the amendment 40
Against it 97

Majority 57

The House then resumed, and adjourned.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—MINISTERIAL POLICY.

At the morning sitting of the Commons, on Monday, the House went into Committee of Supply; and the following votes were taken—£12,000 for the establishment at Hong Kong; £4,000 for Labuan; £500,000 to discharge a like amount granted for 1851; and £386,715 for the militia in the year 1852-3. Mr. HUMB entered his strong protest against the last-mentioned vote.

At the re-assembling of the House, and upon the order of the day for the consideration of the report on supply,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, according to notice, "to call the attention of the House to the case of Mr. Mather, and generally to the present state of public affairs." He commenced by justifying himself in bringing forward this resolution at this time, by the fact of an impending dissolution. Members fortunate enough to be re-elected, and disposed to moot the case of Mr. Mather, would be told that the papers had been some time before the old Parliament, and no one called attention to them. He proceeded to recapitulate the incidents of Mr. Mather's case, detailing the circumstances of the outrage and the state of the negotiations when the present Government came into office, and comparing the conflicting accounts of Mr. Mather, supported by Florentine witnesses, with the version of the Austrian authorities. He read and remarked upon Marshal Radetzky's peremptory declaration, that the officer who had cut down Mr. Mather had done nothing wrong. All Europe must respect Marshal Radetzky, but he did seem to set at nought civil testimony, as worth nothing against that of soldiers.

"Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non arrogat armis."

But Earl Malmesbury was as vacillating and self-contradictory as the Marshal was haughty and peremptory.

Her Majesty's Government having taken no means of ascertaining the truth, one would at least have supposed that they would decide which was the story to be believed; that they would either have said, "Here is a most unprovoked assault, according to the declarations of Mr. Mather and the Tuscan witnesses;" or, "This seems to have been an accidental encounter, partly occasioned by Mr. Mather's placing himself in a threatening attitude." Now, I have found, to my astonishment, in looking through the papers, that Lord Malmesbury adopts both views [laughter]—that he adopts the story that the affair was an unprovoked and wanton outrage, and that he also adopts the story that it was accidental and fortuitous. In the one case he says that the evidence which had been obtained, conclusively established the fact that there had been an unprovoked outrage on a British subject; when he writes afterwards to Lord Westmoreland he assumes that the affair was "caused by a concourse of fortuitous and unfortunate circumstances;" and then he proceeds altogether on that supposition. In what was written to Florence there occurs a passage which I find it quite impossible to understand. Lord Malmesbury says, "My determination is that Mr. Mather shall get what he could obtain from an English Court had he been cut down by a dragoon in Hyde Park by accidentally hustling a soldier." I cannot understand how a man could be cut down by hustling a soldier [laughter]. His

hustling the soldier might induce the soldier to cut him down, but how his accidentally hustling a soldier could cut him down, I cannot understand [laughter]. Mr. Addington, writing by the desire of Lord Malmesbury to Mr. Mather, sen., says, "Mr. Scarlett has succeeded in obtaining for your son a practical acknowledgment for the unmerited and brutal treatment which he received" [hear, hear]. Now, an accident occurring by mistake is not unmerited and brutal treatment [hear, hear]. It may be very violent, but the moment it is admitted to be an accident, the brutality ceases, and cannot be maintained. So that it appears that, with regard to the very first question, namely, what was the character of the injury, Lord Malmesbury was never able to make up his mind. He talks two languages [hear, hear]. He writes to Florence that it was an unprovoked outrage, and to Vienna that it was fortuitous [hear, hear].

The upshot was, that the only individuals who appeared to have suffered were Mr. Mather, the subject of the outrage, and Mr. Scarlett, who, having received specific instructions, was told that he had taken a course as much opposed to his instructions as to sound reason; while the Austrian officer comes off with *debat*. Lord Malmesbury was quite wrong in asking Mr. Mather to name a sum in compensation; and Mr. Mather was very reluctant to do so, and would not name less than £5,000. In the case of a British merchant imprisoned in South America, Lord Palmerston inquired of the Lord Advocate what would be a proper sum; and that he demanded, though the merchant thought it too little. But Lord Malmesbury transmitted Mr. Mather's demand, reluctantly made, to Florence, with the intimation that he thought it exorbitant. His words are, "If possible, get £500 for Mr. Mather." Mr. Scarlett, in his anxiety to close the matter, offered to take £220, with the strange addition that the Messrs. Stratford be liberated. When the matter was arranged, Lord Malmesbury turns round upon Mr. Scarlett, and says, the Government

Are ready to admit that in this last transaction Mr. Scarlett has acted to the best of his judgment. I should not, however, be strictly performing my duty were I not to express to you that her Majesty's Government regret that Mr. Scarlett should have taken a view of Mr. Mather's compensation as much at variance with his instructions as with sound reason and equity.

That was to say, Mr. Scarlett had acted "to the best of his judgment" in taking a view "as much at variance with his instructions as with sound reason and equity" [cheers and laughter]. The old proverb was strictly applicable to the present case. One workman will carve a statue with a penknife, while another with the best tools will only make a shapeless mass. If Mr. Scarlett had received instructions he would ask for what he had been told, and would not have taken a farthing or a word less.

If it comes to this (continued Lord John) that an Austrian officer may wantonly cut down a man because he supposes some insult has been offered to him, let that be declared. But, as it is, every Englishman who goes to Italy and meets there with Austrian soldiers—and, unfortunately, there are Austrian soldiers in too many of the States of Italy [cheers]—in the States of the Church, the Papal States, and the Tuscan States—every Englishman is exposed to everything that an Austrian officer thinks proper to inflict upon him, and he is then to be told that he is to have no redress, according to the mode in which the Government have carried on this affair. Although this case was simple enough, and neither the Austrian Government nor the Tuscan Government were ready to resist any reasonable demands, yet such has been the mode in which Lord Malmesbury has conducted this transaction, that you have exposed yourself to ridicule and contempt on the part of foreign Governments [cheers].

I received a letter to-day from a gentleman saying that he had some time ago been seized by a continental Government, and thrown into prison for twenty-four hours. He states that his case was taken up by the noble lord the member for Tiverton, and subsequently by Lord Granville, who remonstrated with the offending Government, but that the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs had taken no notice of the matter. The only advice I can give this gentleman—and I take the opportunity of giving it him thus publicly—is not to ask the present Government to interfere in his case at all [a laugh]. If he has a grievance to complain of I recommend him to follow the example of the great Captain Gonzales de Cordova in a similar position, who, when his sovereign wanted to pacify him by a gift of the city of Lugo, told his Majesty that he liked his grievance better than the city [laughter]. I will not take the course which Lord Derby did when he saw reason to censure the conduct of the late Government in regard to the affairs of Greece, but I will content myself with protesting against what has been done in Mr. Mather's case in terms similar to those which his lordship then employed. Lord Derby said on that occasion:—

Surely it becomes the British Legislature to step forward and say that the Foreign Office of England is not England—that the high-minded, generous feeling, of this great people is opposed to measures such as have been taken by the Government of the country—that we separate our actions from theirs—our feelings from theirs—our views of justice and good faith from theirs.

I also take leave to separate my feelings—my notions of justice and good faith—from the course which the Government has pursued in this case [hear, hear]. I beg leave to enter my protest against conduct which seems to me to degrade this Government in the eyes of Europe—against conduct which does not degrade this country, because the country takes far better and higher views than its Government of what is due to its character.

It was the more incumbent on the Government to guard sacredly the honour of England, because at this moment, there was no other country in Europe where speech and writing were free—no other country in which such addresses as are delivered in our Legislature, and no such publications as that which, to his immortal honour, the right hon. member for the University of Oxford issued from the press last year [cheers], can be made or put forth. Lord John then turned to the conduct of the Government at home. He adverted to the studious

concealment of their policy, the contradictory views expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, and the Prime Minister—his "critic, commentator, and adversary"—at the Mansion House; and by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Solicitor-General, who appealed to their constituents on protection principles, and by the Government candidate for Greenwich who was preceded in his canvass by the "big loaf" [laughter]. He reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the landlord party who talked of compensation "looming in the future," that the corn-laws were not imposed for the good of the landed interest, but for the national advantage, and when the national advantage was shown to be the other way, there was no ground for continuing them or granting compensation. He complained that Ministers had occasioned unnecessary differences by raising expectations of interference with the existing systems of national education in England and Ireland, and with the Maynooth endowment. A number of gentlemen had abandoned those pursuits which make life agreeable for the onerous duties of office, and had forgotten the trivial preliminary of settling their principles of Government. There was nothing crude they had not promised to consider or appeared to believe; and had thus put a premium on agitation.

I have said (Lord John concluded) that it was our object, after obtaining an assurance that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as possible, to get some explanations from Government as to their policy. That explanation we certainly have not obtained; but we have obtained that which is quite sufficient; we have obtained enough to enable my right hon. friend the member for Ripon to say that the question before you is, whether you have confidence in Lord Derby's Government, or whether you have not [hear, hear]. I know that some people say my right hon. friend is very unreasonable—that he is in the situation of Sir Lucius O'Trigger when he said to Captain Absolute, "I think we did differ in opinion," to which Captain Absolute replied, "That is a very odd thing, for I gave no opinion whatever" [laughter]. My right hon. friend says he differs in opinion with the Government, and they say, "That is a very odd thing, for we have no opinions whatever" [great laughter]. But, with great deference to them, in this country of England that is a good and sufficient reason for my right hon. friend's distrust [hear, hear]. This country will never be satisfied unless they have men ruling the country who have some principles and some opinions [hear, hear]. It may seem to be a popular thing to say that the country has only by a majority to express an opinion in favour of a corn-law, and that the corn-laws will be reimposed; or that, if there is a majority against such a policy, then we shall have free-trade—but, depend upon it, it is not so [hear, hear]. The people of this country would be better pleased to see men who had some opinions, and who were ready to bring questions clearly before them [hear, hear]. Is the country likely to place its confidence in a Government that has no opinions, no principles, and which is ready to be guided by any wind that may rise into any port that is open for them? [cheers].

Lord STANLEY followed, with a defence of Lord Malmesbury's conduct; the interest of which was quite superseded by the speech of Mr. Disraeli later in the evening.

Mr. OSBORNE regretted that Lord John Russell had mixed up Mr. Mather's affair with the general policy of the Government. He severely satirised the conduct of the Foreign Office throughout. "Civis Romanus sum" had now become a ticket entitling a man to insult. He ridiculed the Foreign Secretary's grammar, and advised Mr. Disraeli to break away from the bad company by which he is surrounded.

The Marquis of GRANBY interposed with a Protectionist speech; exciting much laughter by his declaration that the people were with them.

Lord PALMERSTON regarded the discussion of that question as waste of time. Protection was dead, and the coming election would duly act the part of Registrar-General [cheers and laughter]. The Mather case he characterised as the tragedy of "All in the wrong." The late Government were in the wrong [hear, hear]. There was no doubt that a grievous outrage had been committed, and they had nothing to do but obtain reparation. There was a universal indignation at striking an unarmed man. They all knew the story of the English butcher, who, while employed in his avocation, was struck by a man with whom he had words, and whom he reproached with the good old English sentiment, "Why, what a mean, cowardly fellow you must be to strike a man who has a knife in his hand, and can't return the blow" [hear and laughter]. A French dragoon would not strike with his sabre an English cavalry officer who had already lost one arm. That was the French feeling; and he did not believe that the Austrian feeling was different. The demand for a money compensation seemed undignified; but none other could be made. But too much was left to Mr. Scarlett's discretion.

It reminds me, indeed, of a conversation I had not long ago with an agriculturist in the country. He was lamenting, like the noble marquis opposite, the unfortunate condition of the farmers; and, in reply to my question, "Well, what would you do?" he said, "Why, give the farmers a fair chance." I rejoined, "How?" and still he said, "Give him a fair chance"—imagining that he was thus sufficiently describing the remedy he wanted [great laughter]. In the same way the phrase "ample reparation" was used in this case. It seemed a term convertible into some indefinite quantity. It was like the X of an algebraical problem, which comes out equal to nothing.

The Tuscan Government at last gave the money as an act of generosity, denying that they were responsible for the outrage. That should not have been allowed. They should have been held responsible; and, if they broke off diplomatic intercourse with us, why, we might survive the circumstance [laughter]. It would have been still better not to make

Tuscany the whipping-boy of Austria, but to read a lesson to the stronger state. He greatly regretted the state of the Italian peninsula, overrun with foreign troops, and he entreated the British Government to interfere on behalf of that intelligent and interesting people; from which great good would follow [cheers].

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER began with a compliment to Lord Palmerston, as a high authority in these matters. One was tempted to ask why Lord John Russell had ejected from the Foreign Office one who so well understood the business of that department. He begged to differ, however, from the doctrine that Austria was the party to be appealed to in this case. It was important to uphold the independence of Tuscany, and not to treat it as a mediatised state; and there might be a time when it would be of importance to Austria to be able to show that England had recognised her supremacy over that state. He denied that it was indiscreet to let the Tuscan Government know they deemed Mr. Mathers' demand exorbitant. As to the state of Italy, it was no worse than the noble lord (Palmerston) left it. After all the efforts of a man of his ability and knowledge, the Government felt that they must proceed only with great deliberation; but that the time may come when the fairest part of Europe may not be possessed by the hostile garrisons of foreign countries is a result which every man must desire who has the least sympathy for freedom, or who feels grateful for what Italians have done for modern civilization [loud cheers]. He passed from the Mather case, with the remark:—

But this is not a question on which, even with an impending dissolution, you can impeach a Government [cheers]. No one knows that better than the noble lord the member for the City himself [cheers]—because after due reflection, the noble lord added a very interesting postscript to what was announced to the House [laughter]. The noble lord has taken a review of what has occurred during the brief period that we have sat on these benches. We have heard from him a statement of that kind before this session. The very first night that I had the honour to take my seat, the noble lord rose, and opened his batteries [laughter, and "hear, hear"]. The noble lord has sometimes resorted to the attack, but his drum has been muffled, and his fire has been slack [laughter, and "hear, hear"]. And now we have his last effort, but I believe that it is a forlorn hope, and that he will not take the citadel [renewed laughter]. Amongst other documents he has criticised an address which I have recently issued to my constituents, and he would seek to convey to the House that I have declared that the abrogated corn-laws were only passed in order to pay rent [hear, hear]. I wish the noble lord had done me the honour to quote from my address any passage that would have supported that statement [hear, hear]. I have stated, and I am always ready to say, that the laws that are passed with the view of maintaining rent are laws that cannot be tolerated [cheers]. But I have never said that the corn-laws were passed with that object [cheers]—and I must do the noble lord the justice to add that he never said it. But hon. gentlemen have said it every night of their lives, and therefore it was in reply to them that I wrote the sentence to which the noble lord seems in a very mistaken manner to refer [cheers]. I say that laws passed to maintain the amount of rent paid in this country cannot be tolerated, but, at the same time, laws that inflict upon the land of this country burdens, and imposts, and regulations, which other property and other industries do not bear, are equally unjustifiable [loud cheers].

Reviewing the "great things," that the Government had done, Lord John had made them a present of the Militia Bill. Well, they had passed it—and he could not [laughter and cheers]. The Chancery Reform Bill he said they had taken from his portfolio. True, but the noble Lord (Russell) had scoffed at the idea of passing them this session, and Lord Palmerston had hoped the House was not to be thrown into Chancery—in spite of both they had carried measures for which society would bless and remember both the Minister and the Parliament [loud cheers]. Then, as to tampering with the question of education:—

The noble lord says that for party—nay, for a lower object—for hustings purposes, we have been tampering with the established system of education [series of "Hear, hear"]. Yes, you shall hear [cheers and laughter]. The noble lord cannot hear of education and religion being used for party purposes. He remembers the appropriation clause [loud cheers], and he shrinks with horror from the repetition of such manoeuvres. It seems that there have been certain management clauses issued by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and laid on the table to-night; and I think that the noble lord had better have read them before he delivered his speech [hear, hear]. It is not true that we have altered the management clauses. They remain: but, consistently with the opinion we have always held, we have ventured, in two instances, to offer an alternative to those who would not accede to the management clauses, which we have not disturbed, and which are still the clauses of the committee of council. Well, if this alternative is one of which the House disapproves, it will take means to express its feeling; but confident I am, not only that every person who is interested in the Church of England, but that everybody who is sensible of the value of justice in public affairs, will approve of them [cheers]. The noble lord must not expect to shrink under the gaberline of Lord Lansdowne. Within the last eighteen months there had been important alterations relating to Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Jews, but these were never submitted to Parliament [hear, hear]. The charge is one that affects our character not only as ministers, but as gentlemen, and I trust that such conduct will never be that of any government, from whatever side it may be recruited [loud cheers]. If I thought that we had taken advantage of the House of Commons—if I thought we had cheated the people through the representatives of money to support a system which they looked upon with dislike—I should have conceived that there was spirit enough in the House, even at this

period of the session, to have expressed their reprobation of such conduct [loud cheers].

His alleged changes of opinion on the corn-laws he would defend before his constituents. He would justify, from authorities to which gentlemen opposite appealed—from McCulloch, Torrens, and Mill—certain measures which he should be glad to adopt, but did not feel bound to propose; for a statesman had to consider popular sentiment as well as scientific dicta.

The noble lord (Mr. Disraeli concluded), talks of our being a party without a principle. Well, he seems to be in opposition without a cry [cheers]. With the imagination of a poet—for he is still a poet—at his last gasp, to my great surprise, he discovered a resource, "we must rally round," he says, "the profound apophthegm of the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon." That right hon. gentleman has emblazoned on his standard the inscription, "No confidence in the Derby Ministry" [cheers]. Why, a year ago, upon that same standard was emblazoned, "Do not trust the noble lord the member for the City" [cheers]. Sir, we shall survive that want of confidence; and if the only way in which the noble lord thinks he can make the present Government unpopular, if the only mode by which he thinks he can upset the present Administration, is by showing to the country that it does not possess the confidence of the right hon. baronet, why, then, sir, I must express my hearty confidence that at this time next year we shall still have the honour of serving her Majesty [loud cheers].

Lord D. STUART attempted to recall attention to the case of Mr. Mather; but the House would not listen.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up. Colonel SIXTHORP moved to disallow the vote of £1,555 for the Exhibition Commission, but it was affirmed by 110 to 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FROME VICARAGE COMMITTEE.—At one o'clock on Friday morning a discussion was raised on the nomination of this committee—a difficulty having arisen in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. L. Wigram, and one or two other members, to act. Ultimately, the question was postponed, Government undertaking to suggest names to fill up the required number.—The next evening Mr. HOBBSMAN, in reply to a demand made upon him by Mr. Gladstone, stated that if it could be shown to be in accordance with precedent, he should be quite prepared to lay on the table the heads and articles of the charges he had brought against the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

CASE OF THE BARON DE BODE.—Lord LYNDHURST made a long and lucid statement of the claims of the Baron de Bode, and moved for a select committee. The Earl of DERBY acceded to the motion, though he did not apprehend there would be any practical result in the present session. Earl GREY thought if Government intended to give their sanction to the re-opening of this case, the inquiry should be carried out by a royal commission.

THE IRISH EXILES.—At the evening sitting of the Commons, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland, being questioned by Mr. V. SCULLY, denied that he had advised or taken part in any memorial in favour of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

LAW REFORM.—The House was occupied from half-past six till half-past one in committee on the Equity Jurisdiction Improvement, and the Masters in Chancery Abolition Bills.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.—On the motion for committing this bill, on Monday, in the upper House, Earl DERBY carried, by 78 to 34, an amendment, requiring a joint address to the Crown previous to inquiry; another amendment, by 68 to 35 votes, against the clause which classes bribery and treating together;—and gave notice of a third amendment, to exempt counties and universities from the operation of the bill. Their lordships sat till twelve o'clock.

MR. O'CONNOR.—On Monday evening a petition was presented by Mr. Bell from a sister of Mr. O'Connor, praying for his liberation from the custody of the Serjeant, that he might be placed in a lunatic asylum. On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE, a committee was appointed to consider the petition.

MILITARY INTIMIDATION.—The SECRETARY-AT-WAR read a letter of explanation from General Thomas in reference to the charge brought against him, by Mr. Crawford, of employing his influence to coerce the vote of a pensioner at the late Ennis-killen election. Canvassing on behalf of Mr. Whiteside was admitted, but the alleged intimidation was denied. He (Mr. Secretary) considered General Thomas had acted with imprudence, but had not been guilty of intimidation.

NEW METROPOLITAN MARKET.—In answer to Mr. C. LEWIS, Mr. WALPOLE announced that the Corporation of London had submitted, and the Home-office had approved, a plan to take Copenhagen Fields as the site for the new Smithfield Market.

THE MAYNOOTH DEBATE.—Early on Tuesday morning, it was attempted to renew this debate. A motion for adjourning the House was rejected by 103 to 29; with which Mr. SPOONER professed himself content, and the debate was adjourned till yesterday noon.

RENTAL OF EDINBURGH.—We believe the rental of the city of Edinburgh, within the police bounds, has risen, during the last five years, more than twenty per cent. The rental now is somewhere about £450,000, more than £100,000 having been added to it within the time specified. It is understood that rents have now reached a maximum, and that no attempt will be made to increase them further.—*Scottish Press*.

IRELAND.

EXTRAORDINARY RIOTS IN BELFAST.—The subjoined account is compiled from the Belfast papers of Tuesday:—

Yesterday morning a very large body of teetotallers met in procession in town, according to annual custom, and proceeded by the Belfast and Ballymena Railway to Randalstown, where a public meeting was held. On former occasions a very large muster was made to witness the return of the party in the evening. It is well known that, from whatever cause, these processions are not looked upon with favour by a class in the town; and, on the last occasion, very serious apprehensions were entertained that on the return of the procession a breach of the peace would have ensued. Fortunately, however, though there was a good deal of mischievous hustling, everything passed off quietly. A large crowd collected in the vicinity of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway terminus, awaiting the arrival of the processionists about six o'clock. Shortly after that hour news arrived of the break-down of the engine attached to the special train, near the Ballypallady station. Another engine was got ready and despatched to bring the train home. The crowd, disappointed at the amusement they had promised themselves, began pelting sods at the cars that passed up and down, and pebbles at a small body of police who had formed to keep order. At first the matter did not excite any serious apprehensions, but it was thought prudent to send for more police. Their arrival was marked by repeated groaning on the part of the mob, and renewed volleys of stones, by which many of the police were very seriously injured. Mr. Tracy, B. M., who was among the first at the scene of the disturbance, after several fruitless attempts, by remonstrating with the rioters, to induce them to separate, was struck by a large stone on the cheek, under the right eye, and cut severely. His face and neck were immediately covered with blood. At this moment stones were flying in all directions. Mr. Hill, while awaiting the directions of the magistrates present, Messrs. Tracy and Stevenson, received a blow of a stone on the back of the head, which stunned him. The Riot Act was then read, and the constabulary charged, when the crowd gave way, retiring up York-street, and into Ship-street, Dock-street, and the other avenues leading from the scene of the occurrence. A messenger had been despatched at the commencement of the disturbance to the Ballymacarrett station, and Head-constable McIntyre, with his party from that station, immediately on receiving the intimation that they were required, procured cars, and had proceeded to the middle of York-street, when they were attacked with stones. The last car, on which constables McEnelly and Larkin were seated, was considerably behind the others, and on them the crowd expended their entire resentment. Constable McEnelly was knocked off the car on his back, and Constable Larkin scared a similar fate; some cowardly scoundrels then set upon them, and kicked them in the ribs and breast, rendering the former almost insensible; and, had it not been for the intervention of some men from Ballymacarrett, to whom the constables were known, the consequences might have been far more serious. Larkin escaped into a house, and McEnelly was rescued by a party of constabulary who came to his aid. Lieut. Lloyd, of the coast guard, seeing a person in the crowd flinging stones at the police, arrested him, and immediately received a blow of a brickbat over the right eye, which inflicted a very severe wound. He still persisted in detaining the prisoner, when he received a second blow on the right cheek, and, a rush of the crowd taking place, he was rescued from his grasp. Most of the constabulary, against whom the greatest animosity seemed to have been directed, were at this period bleeding from wounds in the face and head. The town police did not suffer so much. A grenadier company of the 46th, under the command of Captain Child, arrived on the scene about nine o'clock, and, by their aid, the portion of York-street, from the railway-station up to Dock-street, was cleared in a short time; but stones continued to be thrown even after the crowd had been driven that distance back. About half-past nine o'clock, Lieut. Colonel Garrett, K.C.B., arrived, with the Light Company of the 46th, and, by the judicious posting of small detachments, order was partly restored. The town police had made about eleven prisoners, and, while escorting them to the police-office, the crowd renewed their attacks with stones. A halt was obliged to be called on three several occasions in York-street, and the streets cleared, the crowd retreating on all occasions when a charge was made. Eventually the prisoners were given in charge at the police-office.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF IRELAND was on Friday inaugurated by the Lord Lieutenant in a ceremonial similar to that with which the Crystal Palace was opened. The saloon is 182 feet long, 63 wide, and 50 in height. The Mayor of Cork received the honour of knighthood; and six hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to the banquet in the evening.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH WALES.—The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt on Tuesday morning in this town and neighbourhood. It occupied from half-past seven to a quarter to eight. It was accompanied by a noise, which many parties mistook for the falling of furniture in some parts of their houses. Many persons got out of their beds for the purpose of ascertaining whether anything in the street produced the strange effect. The bells in and at the South Wales Railway station were set ringing, while the windows shook violently. We have heard corresponding accounts from Sketty, the Mumbles, and other places in the immediate neighbourhood; likewise from correspondents at Neath, Aberavon, and Bridgend, so that the shock must have extended over a line of at least twenty-six miles.—*Swansea Herald*.

THE VICTORIA PARK MEETINGS.—A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Cox and Mr. George Offer, J.P., had an interview with Mr. Secretary Walpole, on Thursday, at the Home-office, on the subject. The deputation were introduced by Sir W. Clay, M.P.

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The Ipswich Express says, that the emigration from that town to Australia is very large, and that numbers of inhabitants are selling off their effects, preparatory to leaving the country for the "diggings."

From many other parts of the country similar accounts are received. In the neighbourhood of the London Docks quite a furor prevails.

The announcement of the intention of Government to take out the handloom weavers to the colonies in Australia has given unbounded satisfaction—says the Fifehire Journal—to the Auchtermuchty, and numerous parties have already signified their willingness to accept of the generous offer. The weavers of this district will make first-rate emigrants, and are not at all to be confounded with their brethren in towns, such as Glasgow or Paisley. They are quite familiar with agricultural operations, accustomed to take part in harvest work, raising potatoes, turnips, &c., and are entirely at home in cultivating a garden or rearing pigs.

MR. O'CONNOR'S INCARCERATION.—So soon as Mr. O'Connor became aware of the exact nature of the proposition recorded in our Parliamentary columns, he walked out of the House, obtained a glass of brandy at the bar in the lobby, which he instantly drank, and proceeded down the members' private passage into Westminster Hall, whither he was followed by a few gentlemen, some of whom were magistrates. The constables on duty, therefore, acting upon the information which they then received, told Mr. O'Connor that his presence would soon be required in the House, and that he must not quit the Hall; on receiving this intimation he began to howl so loudly and vehemently that a considerable crowd soon assembled. At this spot Mr. O'Connor remained for a few minutes, in the course of which the Speaker's warrant for his committal was made out. Armed with this authority, Mr. Clementson, the Deputy-Serjeant, accompanied by several officers of the House, proceeded to Westminster Hall, took Mr. O'Connor into custody, and removed him without any resistance to the rooms of Mr. Gosset, the Assistant-Serjeant. In a little time those chambers became filled with members, anxious to learn the particulars of the arrest. Their presence seemed violently to excite Mr. O'Connor, who called them ruffians, villains, murderers—at times shouting furiously, at others groaning most heavily, and occasionally giving expression to his feelings in tones of triumph and rejoicing. After a short time the gentlemen who had crowded into Mr. Gosset's apartment were induced to withdraw, and Mr. O'Connor was left in the care of five officers. But in less than an hour from that time, when Mr. O'Connor had been somewhat calmed, he was removed to the prison-rooms in the upper story of the building towards the river front; and the whole of these proceedings were completed before the adjournment of the House. It is usual to supply members in custody with refreshments at their own expense. If Mr. O'Connor, who does not seem to want funds, be supplied with all that he is accustomed to enjoy, brandy will enter largely into the articles of his consumption. It is understood that for a long time past he has been scarcely ever sober. In the libraries and refreshment rooms attached to the House of Commons he has for many weeks of the present session been guilty of the most scandalous breaches of decorum; and his presence has occasionally been even dangerous. At one time he attempted to stab an hon. Alderman of London with a fork; at another he threatened a distinguished Minister of the Crown, spreading alarm wherever he appeared; and shortly before his committal he had a violent personal encounter in the lobby with a member of the House. A large proportion of the members and almost all the officers of the House believe, from the extreme cunning which he manifests, that his madness is feigned, or at least, that he is sufficiently sane to be considered a responsible agent; while, on the other hand, those accustomed to persons of unsound mind are not surprised at his artfulness, and think the sooner he is placed in a lunatic asylum the better. On Thursday, he was visited by Mr. G. Thompson and by Mr. Fuller; and by Drs. Tweedie and Lawrence, who gave a certificate of his decided insanity.

LIFE AND DEATH IN A CARAVAN.—An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body of an infant, whose parents have been living in an old broken-down caravan, in Walworth, for which they paid 1s. 6d. a week rent. The door at the front had been blocked up, but the entrance was an opening of about twelve inches wide, and three feet in height. The aperture was so exceedingly low and small that several of the robust jurymen had considerable difficulty in squeezing through the opening to see the corpse, and the interior was so small, that only one person could stand in it with the constable. The flooring-boards had been removed, and nothing but the bare rafters were placed on the ground for the unfortunate occupants to lie down on. The rain also made its way through the roof, and many portions of the woodwork in the upper part had fallen down from decay. The coroner said he was astonished to think how human beings could exist in such an ill-ventilated and fearful place. The jury found a verdict of "Natural Death." The coroner thereupon gave the officer directions to lay a complaint at the office of Mr. Porter, the district surveyor, who had power to indict the owner of the caravan.

AMERICAN DUELLING.—Mr. Edward Stevenson, son of Mr. Evan Stevenson, was killed at Georgetown, on the 12th ult., by Captain Carrick. It appears that Stevenson had made some publication in the Herald in relation to Carrick's attention to a young lady, at which Mr. Carrick took offence. This led to some hostile messages between them, and on Wednesday they met in Georgetown. Both drew pistols at nearly the same time. Stevenson first, and his ball passed through Carrick's hat. Carrick fired immediately afterwards, shooting Stevenson through the heart. He fell dead instantly. He was a young married man, and leaves a wife and child. Both of the parties were much esteemed by those who knew them.—*Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth.*

GUANO.—A deputation of agriculturists waited on Friday upon Lord Derby to learn what help he could give them towards throwing open the trade in guano. The Premier was obliged to confess a mortifying inability either to induce the Peruvian Government to relax the monopoly they have established in the article, or to oppose them on the ground of proprietorship to the Lobos Islands.

EXPENSIVE FUEL.—At a recent lecture on Carbon, at the Royal Institution, by Professor Faraday, the theatre was for a time illuminated by the combustion, in oxygen gas, of a somewhat expensive form of carbon—*videlicet*, the diamond! Specimens of diamond were also displayed which, having been tortured by the perverse chemistry of certain French philosophers, had lost their adamantine lustre, and were converted into coke. There they were, in a neat glass case, veritable bits of coke, treasured by the ingenious chemist much more than the original gem. One diamond of the series was particularly remarkable—only one end had been coked, the other being adamantine still.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 16, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Militia Bill was read a second time. The only interesting feature in the discussion was the appearance of the Duke of Wellington, in whose short, straightforward speech, the following significant passage occurs:—

The noble marquis (Lansdowne) says very truly that these 50,000, or 80,000, or 120,000 men will not be fit for active service in six months, or twelve months—not in eighteen months, I say [hear, hear]. But, my lords, they will be fit for some service. They will set us at liberty, and enable us to employ in the field others who are fit for service [cheers]. And being so employed, they will themselves become fit for service.

Lord LANSDOWNE and GREY spoke against the measure, but would not take the responsibility of opposing it.

On the meeting of the House of Commons, at one o'clock, Mr. SPOONER announced, in reply to Mr. KEOGH, that he did not intend to bring on his Maynooth motion again. The division at three o'clock that morning satisfied him of the feeling of the House. He, however, declined to move the discharge of the order. Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. H. HERBERT, Mr. MAGAN, Capt. SCOBELL, Col. THOMPSON, and other members, protested against such an interpretation of a motion for adjourning the House. Mr. MUNTZ defended the course taken by Mr. Spooner, and asked the Opposition, if they were not afraid of inquiry, why they did not assist in bringing on a division on the motion? Mr. KEOGH repeated the charge against the Government of keeping this question before the public for election purposes, and accused them, and especially Lord Naas, while professing here to support Mr. Spooner, of aiding candidates in Ireland on the Derby interest, whose addresses promised to support Maynooth, and to agitate for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The SECRETARY for IRELAND repudiated the charge that he or any member of the Government had aided with money or introductions any Irish candidates. Mr. B. OSBORNE repeated these charges; and the SECRETARY-AT-WAR repelled them, calling him the Thersites of Middlesex. He added, the House had had more than enough of the Maynooth question for the present session, and advised them to dismiss it and proceed to the business remaining to be done. Mr. BOUVIER reminded the Government that their own conduct was the cause of these frequent discussions on the same subject. The subject was then dropped.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved the renewal of the Irish Crime and Outrage Act, justifying the motion by the increase of agrarian outrages, 628 to 1,013, since 1847, when the act was first passed, until last year. He proposed to renew the bill to the 31st of December next. Mr. LAWLESS declared his intention of availing himself of all the forms of the House to defeat the measure. Mr. F. SCULLY, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. ANSTAY, and Mr. KEOGH, also spoke against the bill—the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in defence of it. On a division, the motion for leave was carried by 140 to 19.

At the evening sitting Mr. ANSTAY called attention to the case of the Scotch ministers expelled from the Austrian dominions. As he was stating his case, Mr. PLOWDEN moved that the House be counted. Thirty-seven members were found to be present. Mr. HUME pointed out three behind the Speaker's chair, but they precipitately retreated into the lobby; and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last night's Gazette contains a proclamation, by the Queen, forbidding Roman Catholic ecclesiastics

to wear the habits of their orders in the streets, or to perform the rites of their religion in public or wayside places, as dangerous to the public peace, and contrary to law.

A meeting of the electors of Lambeth was held yesterday evening at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham, to hear addresses from the sitting members, the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt and W. Williams, Esq., who are candidates for re-election. Questions respecting the suffrage, the ballot, financial reform, and Maynooth endowment were proposed, and answered to the satisfaction of the great majority of the assembled electors. On the subject of Maynooth, both the candidates refused to pledge themselves to vote for the immediate withdrawal of the grant, but stated that they had voted with Mr. Anstey for the withdrawal of all grants for religious purposes, and would vote for all similar motions in future. To any motion on the Maynooth endowment that should include the Irish Established Church and the grant to Presbyterians they also pledged their support. Resolutions approving the past political conduct of the candidates and pledging the electors to return them to the next Parliament were carried also unanimously. Great disturbance was created in the meeting by three or four persons professing to be supporters of Mr. Harvey, the "resident candidate," who declares it as his intention to "uphold all the Protestant institutions of the country, and to tolerate (!) all religious parties;" a service for which the electors of Lambeth do not seem at all disposed to send a representative to Parliament.

The final decision of Mr. Wakley to withdraw from Parliament at the close of the present session, having been officially communicated to a private meeting of gentlemen held last night, it was resolved immediately to adopt means for securing the services of an able and tried Reformer as his successor, and the future colleague of Mr. Duncombe. A deputation having been appointed, they proceeded immediately to the House of Commons in fulfilment of their mission; and, pending the negotiation, the walls of the borough were ordered to be placarded with an intimation to the Liberal electors that it would be wise to withhold the promise of their votes for the present.

It has been formally resolved in a meeting of the old Whig committee, on the motion of Mr. Black, to put forward Mr. Macaulay for Edinburgh.

A sharp correspondence between the Bishop of Exeter and Earl Shaftesbury, on his lordship's closing speech at the late Protestant meeting, is published in this morning's papers. Lord Shaftesbury having acknowledged the substantial truth of the report (as we gave it last week), and enclosed Sir C. Eardley's re-statement of what he said, the Bishop reads the Earl this severe lecture:—

Sir Culling being a Dissenter, I do not deem it necessary to make any remark on anything which he may have said. But as your lordship, if I mistake not, professes to be a Churchman, I cannot doubt that, before you permitted yourself to use the language which you avow, you had ascertained that there is some law of the Church which visits with ecclesiastical censure such conduct on the part of a clergyman as was narrated by Sir Culling Eardley; I therefore undertake to enable your lordship, on your making a regular complaint, to proceed against any clergyman of the diocese whom you may charge with this or any ecclesiastical offence whatever.

Meanwhile, your lordship must permit me to express my astonishment that, if not your feelings as a Churchman, yet, at least, your courtesy as a gentleman, and even your sense of ordinary decency, did not restrain you from venting such a menace [the discipline of public opinion] before such an assembly against one whose office, at least, entitled him to some respect; and this astonishment is not diminished by my finding that, even when your words are brought to your notice in an hour of calm consideration, you seem to be perfectly unconscious of having violated even common decorum. Yet your lordship ought not to need to be reminded of the well-known rebuke given by a wiser man than I am to a nobleman not less eminent or less wise than yourself—"When men in your rank lose decorum they lose everything."

An attempt, on the part of an informer, to extract from Mr. Saloman the penalties to which he rendered himself liable by voting in the House of Commons, has been defeated by a verdict for the defendant. The case was tried on Monday and yesterday in the Court of Exchequer. The alleged justification for a second action was, that the former was collusive. The tellers in the divisions attended, on subpoena, but as they had not received the permission of the House to give evidence, the Court informed them they could decline doing so; and they did decline.

A Mr. Bishop was yesterday tried at the Old Bailey for a libel on Dr. Burns. The prosecution arose out of the affair reported in another column. A nominal verdict was taken, and the Recorder declared that Dr. Burns left the court without the slightest stain on his character.

Five men and four horses have perished by a colliery explosion near Bilston.

Serious rioting has taken place in Ross, through the popular excitement against Sir T. Redington and Mr. Lambert.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, June 16, 1852

Our trade to-day is firm for every article. The weather still continues showery, but on the whole favourable to the growing crops.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,250 qrs.; Irish, Foreign, 3,710 qrs. Barley—English, 90 qrs.; Irish, 950 qrs.; Foreign, 4,370 qrs. Oats—English, 1,210 qrs.; Irish, 5,380 qrs.; Foreign, 9,690 qrs. Flour—English, 2,640 sacks; 30,330 barrels.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1852.

SUMMARY.

THE salient points of the week's Parliamentary proceedings reflect fresh discredit on the Derby Administration. To these it will, perhaps, be most convenient for us mainly to direct the attention of our readers. It will scarcely be necessary that we should note down every discussion raised, in committee of supply, upon such items in the Civil Service Estimates as usually elicit more or less difference of opinion. Nor, perhaps, in this place, need we feel ourselves under any obligation, at the close of an expiring Parliament, when the House of Commons sits from twelve to fourteen hours a day, to catalogue the various measures which are rapidly passing through their successive stages. Such information, if deemed worth the seeking, may be gleaned from our other columns, and, adhering to this arrangement, we shall feel ourselves more at liberty to dwell upon those moot points which seem to require some notice at our hands.

The most prominent of these is the question of education. We are not now about to trouble our readers with any reiteration of our fixed objections to all State interference with this department of social interests—although we might remark, by the way, that our anticipations are fully realized, and that the Legislature, which has needlessly meddled in the matter, bids fair to hamper itself with as multitudinous a host of warring perplexities, touching education, as touching religion itself. The Minutes in Council, drawn up under the auspices of the late Government, were scarcely less satisfactory to High Churchmen than to the advocates of a purely voluntary system. Professedly liberal, they came into collision with the sacerdotal supremacy which it has been the leading aim of the Tractarian party to develop. Really sectarian, they placed at the disposal of the Church Establishment an immensely disproportionate share of the annual grant. The National School Society has, for many years past, been chiefly in the hands of the High Church section. These men carried on an incessant dispute with the late Government touching what is called "the management clauses." The purport of that dispute was as follows. The Committee of Education refused any participation in the grant to schools which made instruction in the Church Catechism compulsory upon all the pupils, whether of conformist or of nonconformist parents. This arrangement the present Government, in obedience to the pressure of the High Church party, appear wistful to disturb. It is questionable, indeed, whether in this, as in most other matters, they know their own intentions, or whether they are not merely throwing out a lure to catch votes at the next general election. Certainly, their proceedings have not upon them the impress of frankness and honesty. They allow the annual vote for education to pass the House of Commons under an implied and tacit assurance that the distribution of the grant would be regulated by principles previously sanctioned and acted upon. The money having been voted, they avow, in answer to inquiries on the subject, their intention of so relaxing the present system, as to satisfy the demands of the High Church party, and, at the same time, obviate the suspicions of the House of Commons. They hold out the possibility of a compromise where no compromise can be effected. They give a triumph to Mr. Denison; and strive to explain away the value of it. Suddenly pulled up by the Marquis of Lansdowne in one House, and by Lord John Russell in the other, they are compelled to promise that nothing shall be done towards giving effect to their novel plan until after the meeting of the next Parliament. Their proceedings, from first to last, have assumed all the appearance of a trick, and it seems highly probable, at least, that the trick, if it has been played for electioneering purposes, has

As in England, so in Ireland, the Derby Administration is playing into the hands of the

intolerant clergy. There the Bible is used as a class-book only by those children whose parents freely consent to it. Seventeen hundred of the clergy have refused to avail themselves of the grant on these terms. They ask to be allowed to make the Bible a class-book with all their scholars, or, practically, they wish to share in the grant for schools exclusively Protestant. Hitherto, their demands have not been complied with; but here, also, some hope of compromise is held out. The "mixed system" is not to be departed from—oh, no! but it is merely to undergo some "modification," from which indulgence may be extended to conscientious dissentients. Now, in both these cases two or three conclusions are sufficiently obvious. The first is, that Lord Derby is anxious—by stealth, if need be—to place the education of the rising generation, both in England and in Ireland, as exclusively as possible in the hands of what we should call the sacerdotal party. The second is, that in aiming at this result, he is not very scrupulous as to the character of the means which he employs. And the last is, that the sole difficulty and danger which compasses the educational question arise out of the employment of public money for educational purposes. Our national schools will, sooner or later, as we clearly foresaw, become infant and auxiliary Church establishments.

Turn we now to the intermittent debate on Maynooth, upon which Mr. Spooner appears to be as reluctant to come to a decisive division, as he was forward to propose a committee of inquiry. Here also the Government have earned for themselves lasting disgrace. They have consented to the re-opening of a question which they were among the foremost of the parties to settle. They have allowed a discussion which could not possibly tend to any useful practical result to wear on by fits and starts for several weeks. They seem to favour Mr. Spooner, whilst in reality nothing is further from their thoughts than to permit him a realization of his hopes. They do not contemplate the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act—so, at least, their friends give out for them in Ireland. But they are anxious for a Parliamentary inquiry into the working of that act, such as will serve them with their ultra-Protestant friends in England. Still the motto inscribed upon their banner is "Compromise." They are willing to seem where they are unwilling to be. They want the support of Protestantism in England, and of Roman Catholicism in Ireland, and they have trimmed their sails accordingly. It does no credit to the House of Commons that they have allowed this miserable debate to be hung up in suspense down to the present moment.

The foreign policy of the Government is upon a par with the domestic, and, since our last, it has been pushed into more prominent notice than usual. Lord Malmesbury's extradition bill, denounced by peers of all parties as a serious and unwarrantable innovation upon British customs, and, finally, after some attempted modifications, withdrawn, and his negotiations in relation to the case of Mather, which, after having conducted to a ridiculous issue, he threw overboard altogether, to start from a fresh basis, have exhibited the Foreign Office as under the presidency of a man who knows no principles of international policy, who has no sense of the dignity of his country, and who is even incompetent to dictate a despatch in language becoming even the most trivial matters. Not all the eloquence of Disraeli, in reply to Lord John Russell, can dazzle the country into a belief that Lord Malmesbury is worthily entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office. His blunders have been egregious, and the spirit of his diplomacy has been that of a huckster. But we have remarked more at large upon this subject in an article below.

From Parliament to electioneering is an easy and natural transition. We hope, before long, to have collected another bundle of our "Election Notes." Meanwhile, we jot down an indication or two tending to illustrate the spirit of the times. Thus, in Liverpool we see clerical intolerance openly rebuked in its head quarters—an immense meeting of Protestant Free-traders having enthusiastically tendered their support to the sitting members in the very teeth of the influence of the Rev. Hugh McNeile. At Norwich, we see Mr. Peto and Mr. Warner welcomed, as with an ovation, to mark the sense which the inhabitants have of the inestimable benefits of Free-trade. Finsbury loses one of its sitting members by the retirement of Mr. Wakley, whose place will be filled up, in all probability, by Mr. Alderman Challis. It is said of this gentleman that he is more decidedly liberal than his antecedents would have led many to suppose. His address certainly bears out this remark. Read with the knowledge that he is in expectation of pretty essential support from members of the Establishment, it certainly breathes a tone of decision on ecclesiastical matters which we were far from having anticipated. Should he be returned as the colleague of Mr. Thomas Duncombe—for the other candidates, we suppose, stand but little chance—we will hope to witness the realiza-

tion of his professions. At Edinburgh, we observe the name of Macaulay has been once more brought forward. Whether his friends will venture for him the chances of a second defeat remains to be seen. We cannot help thinking, however, that they are more anxious to serve themselves by his means than to render him any true service.

NOTHING PARTICULAR.

OH! for a brilliant imagination! We never so deplored our want of it as now—never felt ourselves so much at a loss

"to give to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

When we have before us matters of fact, we can state them; when we are called to deal with questions of principle, we can argue concerning them. Upon things assuming a definite shape we can pronounce an opinion, more or less reasonable; and upon things actually done we can produce criticism, just or unjust. But we feel ourselves completely nonplussed when required by professional duty to proceed as if there were facts when there are none—to discuss principles when no principles are at issue—to give opinions where there is no case—and to criticise where there is nothing upon which for criticism to exercise itself. Genius, to which we lay no claim, may be able to start from nowhere or anywhere, just as it may chance, and, after a long flight, disporting itself, and exciting admiration in all who watch its course, may return to its own home, conscious of having answered two ends—the exertion of its own powers, and the awakening of sympathetic emotions in other bosoms. But where no such high attribute of humanity is possessed—where the mind is incompetent to create its own materials—where its thoughts require some external basis, and its processes are those only of adaptation or modification, it is weary work to be compelled to thresh straw, to comment upon that which assumes no shape, or to discuss with gravity what only to other authorities "seem to loom" as a possibility of the future. The Admirable Crichton, we believe, held forth, on one occasion, with entrancing eloquence, upon "nothing." If he could be recalled from the past, and made "part and parcel" of the present, his proper post would be that of the editorial chair in a newspaper office. He would find abundant scope for his imaginative powers just now.

We have tried to fix upon some one characteristic of the present state of public affairs, upon which our readers might dwell with some hope of profit. We have anxiously searched for some positive and cognisable feature in the present Government, which might be held up for study, either with a view to guidance, or to warning. We find ourselves baffled at every point. We can make nothing whatever of the subject. The theory of one week is blown to the winds by the facts of the next. The riddle presenting itself for solution is very much like one of those in which the proposer, after having exhausted your ingenuity in trying to discover why this is like that, concludes by telling you that he is not aware of there being any likeness at all between the two things. We have seen striking and profound commentaries upon the works of our great dramatic bard, which assign to some of his plays a purpose so remote, so like an afterthought, that we are compelled to regard it, in each case, as the fine-spun speculation of the critic, rather than as the conscious design of the poet. So, with regard to the present Ministry, we have ourselves, in common with others, attempted to ascertain the key-principle of their policy—to make ourselves conversant with the soul of the Cabinet—and, if possible, to refer to its proper place in their plan of government, each of their proceedings. We feel compelled to confess that our philosophy has been as egregiously at fault as that of any one of our contemporaries. We cannot undertake to say, even at the present moment, what are their principles, what their opinions, or what their practical intentions. The experience of yesterday is almost invariably contradicted by the observations of to-day; and it is nearly a matter of pure conjecture, what course they will take upon any one question turned up for consideration, foreign or domestic, political or religious. This only we are warranted in generally expecting—that the direction in which they start will be shifted several times during their progress, and that the end which they ultimately reach will be one that nobody seems to have originally anticipated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is justly regarded as the inner and intellectual life of the Cabinet. Earl Derby is fluent in debate, and impetuous in temper, but in council he is nothing. The Home Secretary is a dull, conscientious red-tapist, whose work goes on as irrespectively of him, as vegetation in spring-time without the care of man. Lord Malmesbury, the Foreign Secretary, is worse than a cipher, for he is a cipher who does not know his own insignificance. Sir John Pakington has succeeded, to some extent, simply because, in lack of any views of his own, he has in

many cases adopted the views of the colonists whom he governs. The remaining members of the Administration, with the exception of the lawyers, may be set down as belonging to the realms of Noddledom.

Mr. Disraeli is, in point of fact, the character of the Administration, and it is his peculiar lot to be himself utterly devoid of character. Since he first started on his political career, now about twenty years since, desire of personal distinction seems to have been his ruling passion. He is conscious of intellectual strength sufficient to give him easy influence over ordinary men to whom he may attach himself. He is quite unscrupulous in turning his opportunities of self-advancement to account. Principles are with him merely the instruments whereby he may step up to eminence. Professions no more enter into his final plan than does the scaffolding made use of by the architect in rearing an edifice for convenience or ostentation. The moral of all questions, so far as he is concerned, consists in their subserviency to his own ends. From Radicalism, where he commenced his political life he swung across to Protectionism, its opposite pole, without stopping to rest himself for one moment at any intervening point. From Protectionism he oscillates once more towards Radicalism, which it is quite possible he may again touch before the close of his course. He found himself in office, after long seeking for it and dreaming of it, somewhat unexpectedly, and totally unprepared for its responsibilities. But where another man would have quailed, he exulted. With little to lose, with a splendid prize within his grasp, and with no punctilios of honour to abridge his methods of action, he stands upon that giddy summit like a successful adventurer, and looks around him for the means of retaining what he has won. His colleagues are only the tools of his craft. He will probably cheat them as egregiously as he imposes upon the country. He will catch at every chance in the belief that success will best establish for him a character for statesmanship. He flatters all whom it is worth his while to flatter. He tramples upon all, whom to trample upon will help forward his own design. In one respect he resembles the *Times* newspaper, which, having no policy of its own, adopts that which best suits the passing moment, and treats it as though it had been, from the beginning, the pole-star of its career.

If nothing were at stake beyond the personal interests or reputation of the men now in office, we might look upon the career of Mr. Disraeli with the intense curiosity with which children will gaze upon the feats and transformations of a mountebank. His gladiatorial skill might, perchance, by exciting our wonder, also elicit our applause. His ingenious equivocations, his clever artifices, the promptitude with which he can correct an error, or turn even a fault to some practical account, would greatly amuse us; while the ease with which he can skip from point to point, and the agility with which he can overleap his own reiterated pledges, would strike us only as an extraordinary phenomenon. But it is a mournful thing, that the destinies of this great country should, to so large an extent, be in the hands of so ruthless an empiric. No wonder that, under such circumstances, the public should look in vain for a programme of Ministerial policy! No wonder that, in answer to the general inquiry, "What do you propose to do?" a three months' trial of the present Administration should result in this answer—"Nothing particular."

OUR FOREIGN-OFFICE IMBECILITY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL had an easy and enviable task on Monday evening—easy and enviable to any man with a clever tongue and intellectual combativeness; how much more to so practised a debater and so keen an antagonist. In "calling the attention of the House to the case of Mr. Mather," he had only to translate the minutes and correspondence then on the table into fluent speech, and leave the tale to make its own impression.

A young English gentleman is cut down in the streets of Florence by an officer of the Austrian garrison; without the slightest, or upon very slight, provocation. His father, on returning to England, after an interval of anxious suspense, finds Lord Granville displaced by Earl Malmesbury. On waiting upon his lordship, Mr. Mather is asked what reparation he expects, or considers he is entitled to receive. Mr. Mather replies, with patriotic warmth, that he wants expiation for the insult offered to his country, not compensation for the injury to him as an individual. The Foreign Secretary, very properly, claims for himself the guardianship of English honour; and again invites Mr. Mather to name his demand. Mr. Mather requests his lordship's opinion as to what would be a proper sum to name; but the opinion is declined. With reluctance and hesitancy, Mr. Mather says, £5,000. No remark is made—no intimation is given that that is too high a figure for a cleft skull—but our

chargé d'affaires is instructed to inform the Tuscan Government that £5,000 is Mr. Mather's claim, and that his Government deem it "greater than they ought to demand." Meanwhile, negotiation is going on at Vienna upon the point—though Mr. Disraeli claims credit for refusing to recognise Austria as the lord paramount of Tuscany—and Marshal Radetzky, the Austrian commander-in-chief in Italy, has released the bloodshedder from arrest, and exonerated him from blame. The most obvious preliminary—that of demanding that the Englishman's story be either invalidated or admitted—is not made; but Westmoreland and Schwartzberg interchange civil regrets in the saloons of Vienna, and affectionate notes circulate between the Tuscan Duke and the English envoy. Lord Malmesbury does more than neglect to ascertain the truth—he does not even take the trouble to form an opinion. He writes to Mr. Scarlett, that an unprovoked outrage has been committed; and that he means to obtain for Mr. Mather as much as he would get from an English jury if he had been cut down by an English soldier for accidentally hustling him. That, at least, is his lordship's apparent meaning; for he "deranges" his verbs as wildly as Mrs. Malaprop her "epitaphs." With the same lofty contempt for grammatical and literal accuracy, he describes the affair in a letter to Lord Westmoreland, as "caused by a concourse of fortuitous and unfortunate circumstances." In another despatch to Florence, Mr. Scarlett is told that the £5,000 is "exorbitant"—he is to get, if possible, just a tenth of that sum. Mr. Scarlett, having worried himself into a fever over the affair, consents, in an unlucky moment, to accept of £222 4s.—that being an even thousand in Tuscan coinage—as a gift from "the generous consideration" of the Archduke, provided the liberation of the young Stratfords be thrown in. It is hardly surprising that even the Earl of Malmesbury should refuse to sanction this agreement; but the terms in which he expresses his intention are ludicrously infelicitous—he characterises Mr. Scarlett's ultimatum as at variance with "sound reason and equity," but compliments him on acting to "the best of his judgment!"

If Lord John Russell had not been partially blinded by the ardour of faction, he would have confined his attack to the diplomacy of the present Government; substituting the withdrawn Surrender of Criminals Bill for the "general state of public affairs." In the Mather case, Lord Malmesbury exhibits an unworthy truckling to foreign influences, and a disgraceful disregard of English honour—in the extradition bill, he seems to have provided for the systematic practice of these vices, and to have contemplated making Parliament a party to his dishonour. The Convention with France which he asked the Legislature to sanction, would have enabled the Government of Louis Napoleon to take hence even the most illustrious of the refugees, under pretext of his having committed, sometime within the last ten years, any one of ten specified crimes; English magistrates having no discretionary power, beyond ascertaining the identity of the individual claimed with the individual described in the *mandat d'arrêt*. And this at a time when Louis Napoleon is making the correspondents of English newspapers responsible for the writing of their editors, and passing a law for the trial in France of Englishmen charged with offences in England against the French Government!

We do not mean to charge upon Lord Derby's Foreign Secretary, from either of these sets of circumstances, a traitorous conspiracy with continental despots, or even an un-English sympathy with their spirit and method. We do not think so low of him as to believe that he gives up, of malice prepense, English travellers to the blade of Austrian butchers, or would place our island home under Napoleonic law. It is from an excess of simplicity and good nature—heightened, perhaps, by anxiety to contrast well with his brusque, bullying predecessor—that Earl Malmesbury begs of the Austrian commander and the Tuscan Archduke not to be disconcerted by the "unfortunate occurrence" of having committed an "unprovoked outrage." It is from an amiable faith in the word of kings that he permits Louis Napoleon to pick and choose from among our French guests, on his promise not to take political offenders, and to return the compliment when asked. There was a charming openness about his defence of the bill in the House of Lords that almost disarmed indignation, if it did not promote respect—such a candid readiness to admit one and another little defect as pointed out by Aberdeen, Campbell, and Brougham—such a well-bred horror that any noble lord should cast a reflection on the good faith and equity of the 2nd of December dynasty. The man's grandfather was a diplomatist—he actually conducted to a successful issue the famous negotiation that resulted in the marriage of George the Fourth to Caroline of Brunswick—or else we should say, that to Earl Malmesbury Lord Derby had special reference when he told the Goldsmiths he had discovered a new vein of statesmanship.

But we can't permit diplomatic imbecility to set up our travellers as butts for sword practice, and to present Louis Napoleon with the Habeas Corpus Act. Until we get a tribunal for the codification and enforcement of international law—until we reach that next stage of civilization, the municipality of peoples—we must take care to respect ourselves, and to exact respect from our neighbours. We claim for Englishmen no Roman privilege—no citizenship of a world-imperial city. All such talk is arrogant and mischievous. Our countrymen have a right, wherever they go, to that which they enjoy at home—the protection of law. If they choose to go beyond the pale of law, they must bear the risk. But where justice has set up its symbols, and her authority is formally acknowledged, we are bound to claim for our wanderers the benefit of the assumption on which they have gone forth. And those who come to us have a sacred right to the security which they did us the honour to believe we would afford them. At present, it seems, there is no other guardian, either of Englishmen abroad or foreigners in England, than the vigilance of the English people;—for our Government is banded between two sets of men, either or both answering to Lord Malmesbury's unconscious self-description—"a concourse of fortuitous and unfortunate circumstances."

MR. COBDEN IN WALES.—Mr. Cobden was in Wales last week, and had written to the master of the hotel at Newtown, to secure him a place in the mail. As soon as the coach stopped, a number of countrymen came forth bearing large leaves hoisted on pitchforks, and entreated Mr. Cobden to remain there that night and address the people, in order that they might present him with an address. This was impossible, as he had engagements in London. So the hon. member entered the mail coach, after a few words, and departed amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the assembled crowd.

THE CLERGY AND CHARTISTS AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Monday evening a meeting of a novel description was held in the schools adjoining St. Philip's church, Friar's Mount. The Rev. James Trevitt, incumbent of St. Philip, invited to a public tea-meeting the operatives of the district. About 200 men, some of whom had brought their wives with them, sat down to tea. After the tea was cleared away, the public meeting began. The Rev. J. Trevitt took the chair, and briefly introduced the object of the meeting, viz., to consider the importance of education to the working-classes, and to give an opportunity to the working men of the district to form and cultivate a friendly feeling with their clergy. The meeting was then addressed by the following speakers:—Mr. Dowers, Mr. Walter Cooper, secretary of the Working Tailors' Association, Mr. J. J. Ferdinand, Mr. Besser, Mr. B. Ferdinand, Mr. Burroughs, the Rev. J. P. Haughton, incumbent of St. James the Less, Mr. Austin, the Rev. E. Smith, curate of St. Philip's, and the Rev. Chairman. The lay speakers had all been more or less connected with the Chartist body, and some are even now Chartists; but they all recognised the paramount importance of a sound moral and religious training, and feelingly commended the subject to their brother workmen. They confessed, that the opinions which they had hastily formed of the bishops and clergy were unfounded and unjust. The speeches of the clergymen, breathing forth, as they did, the spirit of brotherly kindness, were received with evident tokens of satisfaction and delight. After several of the speeches, sacred and other pieces were sung with great ability by the Choral Society of St. Mary's, Spital-square, and appeared to give great satisfaction. At the conclusion, thanks having been voted to the Rev. Chairman and the Choral Society, "God save the Queen" was sung in good old English style, and the meeting separated highly delighted, yet soberly impressed with the proceedings of the evening.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE ASCOT RACES.—The Queen's proverbial good fortune as to weather, has not attended her Majesty to Ascot this year. Both Tuesday and Thursday were days of almost incessant rain. The Court, and a brilliant assemblage of aristocracy, were, however, on the course on both days. The Queen was accompanied by the Infanta of Spain—the beautiful Duchess de Montpensier—who appeared to enter fully into the excitement and interest of the scene.

THE HULL GAROTT MURDER.—Snape and Smith were brought up on Tuesday for final examination on the charge of murdering and robbing William Francis Mapelthorp, and were committed for trial at the York assizes.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—Among the passengers by the United States mail steamship "Atlantic," which arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday, were the two Protestant bishops, and Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) and her husband. They were enthusiastically cheered on landing by a vast concourse who had assembled on the pier. Jenny has had many pressing offers to sing at Liverpool, but declined them all.

A CHEAP DIGNITY.—The right hon. David Boyle, lately Lord Justice-General, and President of the Court of Session, to whom her Majesty offered the title of a baronet on his retiring from office, has respectfully begged liberty to decline the dignity.—*Glasgow Constitutional*.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BODMIN.—Captain Vivian, owing to the Canterbury duel affair, has lost so many friends that he feels it hopeless to proceed any further in his canvass. Dr. Mitchell, a gentleman who has long resided at Bodmin, on his property, has been solicited to stand, and has consented. There are, therefore, six candidates still in the field.

BRIGHTON.—Mr. Trelawny has attended a large meeting, and explained his political views, which seemed to be well received; but, although a requisition to him has received some 600 signatures, he has not issued any address to the constituency. In this state of uncertainty, Mr. John Fooks, whose political opinions run almost on all fours with Mr. Trelawny's, and who is chief partner of the "Great Western Brewery," at Sherborne, has stepped forward. Sir G. Peckell has issued an address, soliciting re-election.

CHESTER.—Mr. Samuel Holmes, of Liverpool, is to be brought forward for this city, in opposition to Mr. W. O. Stanley, one of the present Liberal members. The return of Earl Grosvenor will be opposed. Mr. Holmes is a professed Derbyite, and one of the most active opponents of Mr. Cardwell; yet he throws over Protection in his address to the electors of Chester.

COLCHESTER.—Mr. Hardcastle, the present member, has announced his determination to contest the borough again. He says that his canvass has been so successful as to leave no doubt of the result.

EDINBURGH.—A section of the Whigs are anxious to get up a requisition to Sir William Gibson Craig, requesting him again to stand as representative for the city. What the precise object of this step may be—whether to keep an open seat for Lord John Russell or some other leading Whig, or whether to gain time in favour of Macaulay, or whether to place the Lord Provost in a fix, we cannot yet determine. Most probably the latter is the true object.—*Edinburgh News.*

FINSBURY.—The requisition to Mr. Challis having, by dint of hard canvassing, received 4,500 signatures, that gentleman has come forward as a candidate, and issued his address. In relation to that portion of it which has reference to ecclesiastical questions, it will be interesting to our readers to have before them the following correspondence, which has taken place between the Islington Anti-state-church Committee and Mr. Challis, and which was read at the annual meeting of that body on Friday night last. We believe it is no secret that the inquiries addressed to the incipient candidate were intended to remove all doubts as to the views which he really held on ecclesiastical questions, respecting which conflicting reports were in circulation, his canvassers assuring Dissenters that he was a sound Anti-state-churchman, and Churchmen, that he was the reverse. It will be seen, however, from the reply, that Mr. Challis has declined giving the particular information desired, and has taken refuge in generalities:—

To MR. ALDERMAN CHALLIS.

SIR.—Understanding that you are willing to become a candidate for the representation of Finsbury in the event of your receiving an adequately signed requisition, the Islington and Holloway Committees of the Anti-state-church Association have directed us to ask of you the favour of a reply in writing to the following questions, in points which they deem to be second to none in practical importance.

1st. Are you anxious for the separation of the Church from the State—meaning, by that phrase, the entire abandonment of all legislative interference with the religious affairs of the people, at as early a period as a change so extensive can be effected, and the appropriation to secular purposes of all national property now possessed by religious bodies, an equitable regard being had to life and other vested interests?

2nd. Assuming you to hold this principle in its integrity, will you be prepared not only to support in the House of Commons motions designed to give it effect, but to take advantage of discussions on ecclesiastical topics—now very frequent—to expose the unsoundness and mischievousness of the present system?

3rd. In the event of your coming forward as a candidate, will you do so avowedly as holding Anti-state-church principles, and as desirous of securing their adoption by the Legislature?

4th. In advocating the repeal of the Maynooth College Endowment Act of 1845 will you do so on grounds applicable to all other State endowments of religion; and if on other grounds, be good enough to state them? In particular, will you insist on the abolition of the Irish Church and the Presbyterian *Regium Donum*, as measures which will be imperatively called for by the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant?

As no less than 7,000 electors of the borough are resident in the parish of Islington, and the committee believe that considerable numbers of them sympathize with their views in relation to this subject, they trust that you will not regard these inquiries as otherwise than reasonable and pertinent, and that you will obligingly afford the information now sought for.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
JOHN TEMPLETON & Hon.
HERBERT S. SKELTON Secs.

Islington, June 4th, 1862.

Wilson-street, Finsbury.

GENTLEMEN.—I have delayed answering your letter of the 4th, because I wished to decide upon standing as candidate for the borough of Finsbury, before taking any steps which might appear like a personal effort to obtain the suffrages of the constituency. The success of the measure which my friends have been promoting on my behalf, to procure a requisition to me from the body of the electors, has been represented as so complete, that I can have no further hesitation in doing so. Allow me, then, to say that I am a Dissenter on conviction; and I trust that you believe I am sufficiently honest on no occasion to compromise my principles. Upon points of detail, and upon the manner in which I

shall find it to be most effective to urge these principles, I cannot fetter myself with prospective pledges. As a clearer statement of my opinions upon this important subject, I beg to refer you to a letter written by me about a week since to a Churchman (Mr. Hardy) who put questions to me on the subject. The copy is taken from the rough note of my reply, but I believe it will be found to be nearly literal:—

"Dear Sir,—If in Parliament, I would vote against all endowments of religion by the State—and, if the question is proposed, I would vote for the separation of the Church from the State."

"John Hardy, Esq."

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,
T. CHALLIS.

Messrs. John Templeton and Herbert Skeats.

Some of Mr. Wakley's friends are pressing him to withdraw his resignation; but, whether he goes to the poll or not, the impression exists that he cannot possibly regain his seat, and as there are a large number of Radical politicians in the borough who do not relish the prospect of being represented by either such a Proteus as Mr. Wyld, or by a political Neophyte like Mr. Challis, there is still a strong desire expressed to bring forward another man having the requisite qualifications. Not much importance is attached to the number of signatures appended to Mr. Challis's requisition, inasmuch as it is known that many have been obtained on the understanding that they do not pledge the signers to vote for him! and Churchmen and Conservatives who thought him "moderate" enough for them, are taking alarm at the Radicalism and Anti-state-churchism which he has now been induced to put forth.

HAVERFORDWEST.—The contest here will be very severe; the respective candidates, Mr. John Evans, Q.C., and Mr. John Henry Phillips, Chairman of the Pembrokeshire Quarter Sessions, are the candidates. Mr. Evans is a decided Liberal and Free-trader; Mr. Phillips is a Derbyite and High Churchman. His late uncle, Mr. Scourfield, once represented the town. Yet strange to say, some Dissenters and several Wesleyans have promised him their votes, while others, men of station and intelligence, remain neutral. Notwithstanding, the Liberal cause looks well. The clergy of the town and neighbourhood, thirteen in number, are all partisans of the Tory candidate.—*From a Correspondent.*

HUNTINGDON.—Lord Mandeville, M.P. for Bewdly, was on Friday elected "knight of the shire" without opposition.

LEICESTER.—The Whig-Tory coalition to oust Messrs. Walmley and Gardner, the Liberal candidates, will, we believe, result in a disgraceful defeat. Some new circumstances have occurred during the last few days which contribute to place the matter beyond doubt—namely, a public meeting, held at the theatre, comprising nearly, if not fully, 2,000 electors and about 1,000 non-electors, who, after addresses by Sir Joshua and Mr. Gardner, unanimously pledged themselves to secure the triumphant return of those gentlemen. Secondly, the fact that many of the old and more consistent Tories refuse to be dragged through the dirt at the heels of a few disappointed men—their old and hated opponents, too—denouncing in no measured terms the conduct of the younger and more pliant Conservatives, who are aiding the Whigs in this attempt to stop the career of progress in this ancient borough. And, lastly, the result of the canvass on behalf of the Liberals, which has been hitherto successful, beyond all precedent. The general opinion seems to be, that when Mr. Wilde has made himself a little more acquainted with the real state of feeling in the borough he will do as did a learned friend of his—Serjeant Taddy—on a former occasion, and under somewhat similar circumstances—"out and run."

LIVERPOOL.—A great meeting of "Protestant Free-traders" was held on Friday in the Royal Amphitheatre. Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, the Liberal candidates for re-election, were present. Mr. Thos. Blackburn presided. Mr. McCree, Mr. Charles Robertson, Mr. Richard Johnson, Mr. Stearns, the Rev. H. S. Brown, Mr. T. Raffles, and Mr. W. Rathbone, addressed the meeting in support of a resolution approving of Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, which was enthusiastically adopted. The tenor of the speeches was, that it would be unjust to the community at large to endanger Free-trade candidates on account of religious differences.

NORWICH.—Mr. Peto and Mr. Warner, the Liberal candidates, met the inhabitants on Wednesday, in St. Andrew's-hall. Their reception was most enthusiastic, the whole city going out to welcome them. Mr. Peto spoke first, warmly advocating the cause of Free-trade, and denouncing, amid loud cheers, Protection and the Derby Ministry. He declared himself in favour of cheap bread, progress, liberty, order, extension and preservation of the franchise. Mr. Warner spoke next, reiterating the sentiments of Mr. Peto, and promising that his votes should always be upon the side of the people. He was received with much warmth, and especially cheered in his attacks upon the Protectionist system, and his promise to support all efforts to obtain the ballot. Admiral Sir C. Napier and some gentlemen of influence in the neighbourhood having spoken, resolutions promising support to Messrs. Peto and Warner were passed, and the proceedings terminated. The working men are getting up a grand open-air demonstration.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists of this borough have brought forward a candidate of their own, Mr. Sturgeon, who, it is understood, will unite with Mr. Gisborne,—"a gentleman of ultra democratic opinions"—"one who will pledge himself to vote for

the enfranchisement of the millions, and will support Free-trade in the true sense of the word—one who will be willing to give to labour its full reward, and who is an enemy to despotism of every kind."

THE TOWER HAMLETS.—A numerous meeting of the Roman Catholics of the Tower Hamlets was held on Tuesday night at the Catholic schoolrooms, Red Lion-street, Wapping, with the view of consolidating their strength, which is estimated at least 400 votes, to be used in the coming election. The meeting was principally composed of Irishmen, but the principal speaker was Mr. George Hopwood, who urged upon his fellow Catholics the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder to resist the aggression which had been made on them by the little lordling who had so grossly insulted, though he could not degrade them, by the too notorious Durham letter. There were some candidates in the field who lost no opportunity of insulting the Roman Catholic religion. They (the meeting) should act as a Tower Hamlets Irish brigade; and throw in their strength when most needed by the candidate best disposed towards them. A committee was appointed.

STAFFORD.—Mr. R. N. Phillips, of the Inner Temple, is canvassing the borough of Stafford on the Liberal interest.

YORK.—Mr. Pashley, Q.C., has issued an address to the electors, announcing that "in order to avoid in any way contributing" towards a Tory triumph, by dividing the Liberal party, it is his intention no longer to remain a candidate for the representation of York. The only candidates now remaining are therefore the two sitting members (Mr. J. G. Smyth and Mr. Milner) and Mr. Henry Vincent.

SCOTLAND.

GREENOCK.—Lord Melgund has retired from the representation of Greenock. His reasons for doing so, are explained in an address, in which he says:—

Tories and Radicals, Churchmen and Voluntaries, whose opinions upon questions of Church politics are wide as the poles asunder, are now united together in the pursuit of a common object, and vie with each other in a display of eagerness for the withdrawal of the Maynooth endowment; and the only inference that can be drawn with any certainty from this sinister agreement is, that Great Britain has determined that religious equality shall be withheld from the people of Ireland. This state of public opinion necessarily places those among you who generally agree with my political sentiments on this subject, and from whom I have ever received the most honourable and disinterested support, in a highly disadvantageous position; because, having always supported a conciliatory policy towards the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and dreading the necessity of coercive measures, which are required to carry out a contrary policy, they will find themselves unrepresented upon this matter in the approaching Parliament. From the embarrassment which some may feel on this account in consequence of my retirement, it is, unfortunately, not in my power to relieve them; but I may venture to express a hope that no feeling of anger on my behalf may be suffered for a moment to interfere with their intention of voting for the candidate by whom their opinions will, on the whole, be most fully represented.

LONDON INDISPENSIBLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of members was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday last. The Report stated that, in the course of the last twelve months, there had been received 513 proposals for the assurance of £186,907 6s., of which 428 have been accepted and completed, assuring £127,812 19s., and yielding an annual premiums £4,702 3s. 9d., being a considerable increase over the business of the previous year, and making the number of policies issued, since the establishment of the company, 1,443, assuring £431,591 19s. After deducting the policies that have become claims, those that have expired, and those that have dropped, there remained 1,184 policies, yielding an annual income of £13,796 3s. 1d. The balance-sheet to 31st December last, showed a balance of £28,504 10s. 1d., applicable to the reduction of premiums as provided by the deed of constitution. The claims of last year amounted only to £1,742 14s., making the total amount of claims for the commencement of the company £3,941 14s. The premiums received upon expired and lapsed policies, which no longer continue as obligations on the company, amounted to £1,708 14s.

ILLNESS OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The *Nation* contains the following:—"Our good news to-day is sadly clouded by the mournful intelligence received of Smith O'Brien. O'Brien's health has failed, and his spirit has sunk under his trials. Mourning for his beloved family has crushed the heart of the gallant exile; and the knightly soul of the Irish gentleman has drooped in loneliness and indignity. Not for himself, but for those of his house, of whom he was the stay and the pride, is his soul grieved and his form bowed. But for his country he still hopes, in gallant fidelity to his principles and her liberty."

MR. ROBBUCK'S HEALTH.—After undergoing much fatigue during his canvass at Sheffield, and being much reduced by a severe regimen, he had a slight paralytic attack, which for a time impeded articulation. This soon disappeared; and, under medical treatment, the learned gentleman is rapidly gaining strength, although he will probably not again appear in the present Parliament.—*Times.*

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday in the Music Hall, Store-street; W. H. Ashurst, Esq., presiding. Dr. Epps, M. Mazzini, Mr. G. Dawson, and Mr. W. Shaen, were among the speakers. M. Mazzini was enthusiastically received.

EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

Yesterday week, the agent of police who has under his special charge the newspapers of France, sent for the Paris correspondents of the *Daily News*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Morning Advertiser*, that he might communicate to them the intentions of Louis Napoleon towards the English press. In performing this task, the agent, M. Latour-Dumoulin, is described as bringing the manners and language of cultivated life to bear upon the work in hand, evidently in order that its real character might seem less abominable. In his interview with the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the first intimation M. Dumoulin gave was, that what he was about to state must be regarded as an official notice of the French Government. He then went on to say that the English newspapers had been outrageous towards the President, and added that in all future cases, when anything offensive appeared in the columns of an English newspaper, its representative in Paris would be made responsible for it, and be forthwith expelled from France! One of the gentlemen thus summoned having referred to the *Times*, M. Dumoulin is understood to have observed that, though the *Times* was not sparing in the severity of its strictures, yet that it acted with impartiality by giving not merely what was unfavourable, but also what was favourable, in the form of news. The term employed is said to have been, "*Le Times met du blanc et du noir.*"

On Friday, the correspondents threatened had an interview, by invitation, with his Excellency, Lord Cowley, who evinced great interest in the subject, and stated what he thought the most advisable course to be taken for the present. Until he received instructions from his Government he should limit his proceedings to endeavouring, in an extra-official capacity, to ascertain the real intention of the French Government on the subject. For this purpose, he would demand an interview with the Minister of Police and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He should thus be enabled to find out whether the intention attributed by M. Latour-Dumoulin to the French Government did really exist, and was avowed by the Ministry; whether the Government would seriously hold the Paris correspondents of the London press responsible for whatever French news or comments thereupon appeared in their respective journals, and was prepared to carry into execution the threat of expulsion. In the meantime, they might find it expedient to hold a meeting among themselves, and agree upon what was the better course for them to adopt, in case the French Government were seriously bent upon executing the threat held out.

On Saturday, Lord Cowley fulfilled his promise, and was informed that the Government did not contemplate immediately carrying out its threat, but held itself at liberty to do so, if further annoyed.—By virtue of an old law, the Government has the power of expelling any foreigner from Paris within twenty-four hours. This law was acted upon in the time of Louis Philippe; and it was cited last summer by M. Carlier, then prefect of police, as a justification of his right to expel any foreigner from Paris who declined to comply with his order to present himself at the prefecture, in order to obtain a *permis de séjour*.

The Minister of Police has sent a first and second warning to the *Constitutionnel*, for having persisted, notwithstanding the "*communiqué*" of the *Moniteur*, in declaring that Granier de Cassagnac was authorized by the President. Veron declares, that Mocquard, the President's secretary, sent for a hundred copies of the first article on Belgium. He will in future exclude Cassagnac's articles. The Minister has it now in his power to suppress the paper without a moment's notice.

A highly important result has taken place in the *Corps Législatif*. The Government proposed that the new sumptuary laws should be referred to the Committee of the Budget. The House, however, decided that the laws in question should be referred to a special committee. On a show of hands, the Government was beaten by a considerable majority—a result which occasioned an immense sensation. Not one of the French papers mention the incident!

The Government has decided on the proposition of the committee on the budget in the *Corps Législatif*, to withdraw the allowance granted to the Polish refugees in France during the last twenty-two years. This decision has been communicated to the refugees by the municipal authorities in the various towns in which they reside.

M. Emile de Girardin, in the *Presse*, reiterates his assertion, that in March, 1848, General Changarnier proposed to Ledru Rollin to put himself at the head of 12,000 troops to invade England, and to proclaim the Republic. He further asserts, that the General frequently boasted on the benches of the National Assembly of having made the proposal, a fact that is certified by the disinterested testimony of M. Mathieu (de la Drôme).

A *communiqué* in the *Moniteur* denies that the Government will propose a law to interdict work on Sundays.

M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire has addressed the following letter to the Minister of the Interior, refusing to take the oath:—

Monsieur le Ministre,—The delay allowed for taking the oath expires to-day. I cannot take it consistently with my duty. Conscience is the sole asylum which is left for us, and mine has spoken too high for me not to know its voice. The philosophy which I have the honour to teach in this illustrious establishment of the College of France had long taught me which I should choose between a material and moral ruin; and, thanks to its infallible instruction, the choice could not be doubtful. I submit, consequently, Monsieur le Ministre,

to the dismissal which is inflicted on me after twenty-seven years of service devoted to the State. I prefer it to the oath which is demanded of us, and I am so far from feeling dissatisfied with those who pronounce this dismissal, that I wish sincerely, without ever expecting it, that they may, whilst signing that dismissal, enjoy that tranquillity of mind I shall feel whilst suffering under it. I request you, Monsieur le Ministre, to accept my compliments.

(Signed)

BY SAINT HILAIRE.

Letters from the Departments state, that the number of persons who have resigned all their offices rather than take the oath, is much greater than appears from the lists published by the newspapers, numerous though these be. Even in the neighbourhood of Paris these dismissals begin to create a sensation among the inhabitants, who are surprised to find all the most important men in the different districts avoid all contact with the Government. It is manifest, that these resignations have already diminished the *prestige* of the powers that be.

The *Daily News* Roman correspondent writes, under date June 3:—"From the turn Mr. Murray's affair has lately been taking, it appears highly improbable that capital punishment will be inflicted upon him. A cabinet courier arrived here the night before last, bringing despatches to Mr. Freeborn, in consequence of which he had a long conference with Cardinal Antonelli, which will no doubt have its due weight with the Government. Roused by the attacks of the English press, and the severe animadversions of the British Parliament, the Papal Government has at last condescended to put forth a sort of defence of its conduct in the official paper, the *Giornale di Roma*."

The Grand Council of Tessen has resolved, by a majority of fifty-four against forty-seven votes, to secularize public instruction in the canton. The gymnasial and upper schools are to be under State control. A number of religious corporations are to be secularized, and the estates which they have hitherto enjoyed administered by the State, which will appropriate them exclusively and in perpetuity to educational purposes.

On the 7th, the federal flag of Switzerland was brought from Basle to Neuchâtel, and set up with great ceremony in the midst of a square of Swiss officers.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy is now more autocratic in Prussia than even under any Catholic Government. It is showing its liberty by sending Jesuit missions not only into parts where the population is purely Catholic, but also into districts where at least half of the inhabitants are Protestants. The effect produced by such a Jesuit mission, when it makes its appearance, is striking enough, but very explicable. Five or six men enter a town, attract notice by their remarkable costume, and open a church, where they read mass and preach by turns for eight days from day-break till sun-set, perpetually relieving each other at the altar, in the pulpit, and the confessional. They are selected for various styles of eloquence, the one for pathos, the other for polemic acuteness, a third for a familiar tone not devoid of humour; they are thus enabled to give variety to their proceedings, which are arranged after a well-devised plan. Their church is always crowded as long as the mission lasts. The fact is, the arrival of such a mission gives the whole Catholic population the pretext for taking a week's holiday. No work whatever is done. The women hardly take the time to sweep the rooms, before huddling on a little finery, and hurrying off to secure a good place for hearing the displays of Jesuit oratory. During the short pause at noon, there is but little time for cooking, so the husbands and children must get their meals as they can; they also flock to the missionaries' church, rather than stay in their workshops or go to school. The merits of the various sermons, of course, form the exclusive topic of conversation; and everybody is obliged to praise, and work himself up to the proper pitch of enthusiasm, and feel an inexpressible spiritual gain, in order to lull all misgivings about the total neglect of temporal work. And when there is an admixture of Protestants in the place, these too, under the total suspension of business, have nothing better to do than to follow the throng, and hear, free of admission, orators highly practised in attracting popular attention. In the Protestant parts of Prussia the Catholics were not allowed to exhibit processions outside of their churches. They are now, however, preparing to attempt it, on the strength of the clause of the charter, which guarantees "the right of assembling for the public exercise of religion." They will not begin at Berlin, but at the neighbouring town of Spandau, whither the Catholic congregation will repair in great numbers, by railway, next Sunday. We shall, probably, ere long see the Catholic costumes and paraphernalia paraded in the streets of this Protestant capital, where Johannes Ronge dare not walk on pain of being hurried off to prison by the first policeman that caught sight of him. The last time that the Catholics of Berlin thought of venturing a procession in the open streets was under the reign of Frederick the Great. The bishop applied for permission, when that monarch replied: "Oh, I have not the least objection; but my permission is of no use to you unless you get that of the Berlin schoolboys, who are rather numerous in the streets when they expect anything like fun for them."—*Daily News*.

The conflict of Church and State in Baden continues. The Government has just given a token of a strong determination to maintain its authority, by peremptorily closing the theological college of Freiburg. The Archbishop of Freiburg has long maintained a

contest with the Government, insisting upon the exclusive direction of the institution. Terms of compromise have been offered, but the prelate would have all power or none, and thus on the 30th ult., the institution was abolished and the students were sent home. When the archbishop and clergy shall be ready to admit the moderate supervision of the Government, no obstacle will be offered to the restoration of the college.

In the *Vienna Gazette*, of the 4th inst., the Emperor of Austria makes known, by an ordinance, his Imperial pleasure on the regulations to be applied to the press in his dominions. The interdiction fills nine columns of that newspaper. Copies of the journals must be deposited in the hands of the authorities one hour before their publication, and for works, three days previous. The Government permission must be obtained for the sale of the journals. No journal can be published but in virtue of a concession. At Vienna this concession will be granted by the police authorities, and in the provinces by the Government. The editors must be twenty-four years of age, be Austrian subjects, and of irreproachable reputation. The political and religious journals are bound to furnish a caution-money, the maximum of which is fixed at 10,000 florins. Journals having a hostile and dangerous tendency may be suppressed after two warnings.

A notice, containing some rather meagre details about the accident to the Emperor of Russia's express train, has at length found its way into the papers. The train was composed of a locomotive, with tender, a baggage-wagon, and an empty post-office carriage; then came a carriage full of Cossacks and servants, another with Prussian officers, and last of all the carriage with the Emperor, Prince Charles of Prussia, and the Imperial Court dignitaries. After passing the confines into Poland the train, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, began to swing violently, in consequence of the unevenness of the rails, the sleepers having in many places rotted and given way. A short distance beyond Myslowitz, the driver, Ward, felt a jerk, and saw that the baggage-wagon immediately behind the tender was off the rails. He gave the signal to put the breaks hard on the hinder carriages, at the same time letting on full steam, whereby he hoped to force the wagon back to the rails. But the chain broke, and off went locomotive and tender at terrific speed. The empty post-office carriage upset; the carriage with Cossacks and servants was very much damaged; the carriage with Prussian officers also got off the rails, and was nearly upset. The vehicle with the Emperor remained with one wheel on the rails. Some of the Cossacks and servants, it is admitted, were considerably hurt; and the Prussian officers received light contusions. If this be really the whole extent of damage, it is a most singular occurrence. But the number of railway engineers, inspectors, watchmen, and even directors, who will be despatched to Siberia for thus bringing the Czar's life into jeopardy, will assuredly form an awful list.

The electric telegraph, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, informed us on Friday night, that on the night of the 14th of April, the Burmese attempted to retake Martaban, but were repulsed with loss.

Nothing was known relative to the future movements of the expedition, nor of the enemy's proceedings in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. An advance of the British troops upon Prome was, however, regarded as very improbable. Provisions were scarce and bad.

It was reported that a revolution had occurred at Ava, but the report required confirmation.

Correspondence subsequently received state that nothing of importance had taken place up to the 23rd; but that the troops were without proper shelter, and their rations consisted chiefly of ill-cured pork. General Godwin is much blamed for having landed the troops so long before the guns needed to support them.

The following is an illustration of the *mode de guerre* :—

The Governor of Rangoon has invited tenders for the heads of the British forces, according to prices as per tariff, namely, 50 rupees for the head of a white man, and 30 rupees for the head of a black man. The offer has proved a strong inducement to the Burmese, who go to work desperately to earn the reward. No sooner is a soldier or sepoy down than several Burmese rush upon him with hatchets and choppers, ready to effect a decapitation and secure the head. In most cases, however, they are compelled to beat as hasty a retreat, with something about their own heads from the comrades of those fallen; though, in a few instances, they have been successful in carrying off the heads of our poor fellows.

On the 20th the ex-Governor sent a flag of truce with an impertinent message to the General; he said, the English had won the last battle by accident, but that two more battles must be fought (alluding, probably, to the positions of Donabew and Prome) before we could reach Ava; he was fully prepared for us, but to prevent the effusion of blood, would condescend to treat. The General is said to have torn up the proposals, and told the messenger that he should not listen to any overtures except from a properly accredited envoy from Ava; and that, if he caught the ex-Governor, he would hang him for firing on his flag of truce (taken up to Rangoon by the "*Prosperine*," by herself, on the 1st of April).

In repulsing the attack on Martaban, the British had only two men wounded, though the firing lasted four hours.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* says of the Nizam's dominions:—"The contingent is established in eight cantonments, in positions to facilitate the protection of the whole country."

Detachments from seven of these cantonments, in some instances with guns, are now out against marauders, who are laying waste, not only villages, but whole provinces."

The following is from a letter dated Hong Kong, April 24th:—

At Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, and Canton, all remains quiet. His Excellency Major-General Jervois assumed the Government of Hong Kong on the departure of Sir George Bonham last month, and Dr. Bowring was installed as Minister Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade on the 14th inst. The troops continue healthy, and great attention seems to be paid to their exercise and discipline. The Viceroy Su is still absent from Canton. It is reported the Emperor has bestowed favours upon him for his energy in quieting the rebels, who seem still to have the upper hand. The chief matter of local interest during the month is the trial of twelve men of the late ship "Herald," for the murder of Captain Lawson and others on board, in the Straits of Anjeer. Ten of them were found guilty and condemned to death. It may be interesting to notice the arrival here of the noted chief Garibaldi, from Callao, in command of the Peruvian vessel "Carmen."

At the date of the last arrival, the Irish citizens of New York were making much of Mr. T. F. Meagher. He had been invited to visit Albany and Boston, where arrangements were being made to do him honour. On the 29th ult. he held a levée, which was attended by a large number of people, principally Irish.

The Convention held by the Roman Catholic clergy of the United States, at Baltimore, was deliberating with closed doors. It had been allowed to transpire, however, that one of the principal topics of discussion was a proposition to say mass in English instead of Latin. The result of the discussion was not known, but it was thought very probable that the decision would be against the change. It is hinted, however, that the celibacy of the clergy is by no means beyond the probability of a change.

It is stated that little further delay will occur in carrying out the project of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua. Commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Childs, were about to leave for London to communicate the arrangement with the capitalists who have agreed to undertake the matter, in conjunction with those of the United States. Mr. Childs estimates the cost at from 18,000,000 dollars to 20,000,000 dollars, and asserts that the difficulties of construction have been much overrated. Since the previous surveys were made he had discovered a more advantageous route for the canal, and he states that instead of an elevation of 480 feet, there is only one of forty-eight feet. He considers the greater part of the river San Juan to be navigable.

Two or three more steamers have been destroyed by fire in the West, together with a large amount of very valuable freight; since the first of January over twenty steam boats on the western rivers have been entirely destroyed by fires, explosions, sinking, &c., and the number of lives lost by these casualties is over 250.

Destructive fires have been raging in the woods in Maine, on the line of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, for some time. The railroad has been stopped in several places.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT PRESS.—A Protestant journal, published in the Finisterre, entitled *Le Bulletin Evangelique*, has been threatened with suspension by the Prefect of the Department, for having announced that several Scotchmen had abjured the "errors of Catholicism" at Edinburgh. This is not even-handed justice, for every day the *Univers* speaks of Protestants abjuring the "errors" of Luther or Calvin, and yet we do not hear of any *avertissement* addressed to that journal.

BELGIAN ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday, twenty-five Liberal and nineteen Opposition members were elected. There was also a large majority of Liberals on Wednesday. Altogether, the Ultramontanes have gained five votes.

JENNY LIND'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.—Madame Goldschmidt gave her last concert in America on the 24th ult., in Castle-garden, New York. There were 7,000 persons present. The enthusiasm was almost unbounded. At the close, Jenny sang a *Farewell to America*, in the same spot upon which she sang the *Greeting*:—

FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

WORDS BY G. F. ORANCH—MUSIC BY GOLDSCHMIDT.

SUNG BY MADAME JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT.

Young land of hope—fair Western star!
Whose light I hailed from climes afar—
I leave thee now—but twine for thee
One parting wreath of melody.

Oh, take this offering of the heart
From one who feels 'tis sad to part.
And if it be that strains of mine
Have glided from my heart to thine,
My voice was but the breeze that swept
The spirit chords that in thee slept.

The music was not all my own—
Thou gavest back the answering tone.
Farewell! when parted from thy shore,
Long absent scenes return once more;
Where'er the wanderer's home may be,
Still, still will memory turn to thee!
Bright freedom's clime! I feel thy spell,
But I must say farewell—farewell!

BAPTISM OF NEGROES.—A letter from Strasburg describes an interesting sight witnessed in the cathedral of that town on Sunday. After the conclusion of the vespers, the Bishop administered the sacrament of baptism to four young negroes redeemed from slavery in Nigrita by the Abbé Nicholas Olivieri, who has devoted himself for several years to the redemption of slaves in Darfour

and Kordofan, to bring them to Europe and convert them to Christianity. The Abbé Olivieri has already redeemed 153 slaves, the greater number women. One of the males so redeemed is studying for the priesthood in the College of the Propaganda at Rome.

NEWS FROM THE DIGGINGS.

On Sunday the "Vimeira," merchantman, arrived from Sydney. She has made the voyage in ninety-three days, having left Sydney on the 10th of March. She had on board 16,000 ounces of gold from the diggings, and reports the sailing—a few days before herself—of the "Blackwall," and "General Hewitt," merchantmen, for London, the first-named vessel having 68,000 ounces of gold on board, and the last-named 18,000 ounces. Mr. Fairfax, editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, is amongst the passengers.

The papers and letters report the effect of the gold discoveries in New Zealand. Canterbury was deserted; Wellington and Auckland nearly so. The Sydney papers are loud in their praises of the orderly and quiet conduct of persons engaged in digging gold. The sheep in New South Wales have been shorn, the crops have been reaped, and the ordinary business of life and of commerce goes on, if less smoothly and agreeably, at any rate without being brought to a positive standstill. In Victoria, however, the larger yield and greater attractions of the gold-field found there seem to have been attended with almost all the effects anticipated. Labour is enormously dear, and hardly attainable at any price, and Lynch-law has appeared. "A simultaneous rush," to use the words of the Chief Justice of the colony, "towards the gold-fields has not only emptied our towns and our fields of their former occupants, but carried with it at the instant of landing every fresh arrival. The merchant sees his counting-house suddenly deserted, the tradesman his shop, the agriculturist his farm, the squatter his station; while offers contemptuously refused, or demands too exorbitant to be complied with, oblige many to abandon their vocation, and to resort to the very pursuit against whose seductions they are not wealthy or bold enough to bid." . . . "Unless," continues the Chief Justice, "some measures can be devised for putting an end to the cause of this state of things, it is likely to continue. Of what avail will emigration be so long as the first announcement that greets the emigrant's ear is—Gold may be dug for here at thirty shillings a month; and when he learns in how many cases to dig is to find, is it likely he will resign such a chance of enrichment for the sake of any wages that may be offered him, even though they should exceed the most sanguine expectations he had previously formed?"

THE DETECTIVE DREAMER.—On the second of this month, Mr. West, of the firm of Partridge and West, missed £100 from a box in his bed-room—by no means a pleasant discovery. He gave information to the police, wishing first, however, to try his own hand at their profession. Not succeeding, he again invoked their aid, and Mr. Charters, on Monday, deputed Police-sergeant Frank Smith to assist him. Smith went at once to Mr. West's lodgings in Colton-street, examined the money-box, and informed himself of the condition in which it was when the robbery was first found out. It appeared that the property consisted of £45 in bank-notes, and fifty-five sovereigns; that it was carefully placed in a nut-measure, covered with a handkerchief, another nut-measure placed over it, and the box was locked. The thief had taken out the money, replaced the handkerchief and measures, and locked the box, leaving no outward appearance of any one having interfered with it. This was sufficient to convince Smith that no stranger had perpetrated the theft, and, after well searching, he informed the landlady of his conviction. She seemed astounded, but declared her entire ignorance of the transaction. Frank then—and he is never at a loss for an expedient—gravely repeated to her that the money had been taken by a person who knew well where it was, who had seen it before the day on which it was stolen, and who had plenty of time to put things straight after it was stolen. She said, "You perhaps think I took it?" He replied, that he did think so, and told her that he had a dream on the previous night, which convinced him that he was right. He also said, that he dreamt that the money was brought back, and placed in a fish-basket in the back-yard, and told her that, unless it was brought back in two days, he had the means at his disposal by which he could make out clearly who was the thief. The landlady seemed taken aback still more by this speech, but she merely said, "Well, if it is brought back, it won't be by me." Smith then took his departure, assuring her that he would find out the thief and the money, and well assured himself that his new patent dream would have the desired effect, although the money could be found nowhere about the house. On Tuesday afternoon, as Mr. West was removing some fish-baskets out of the yard, he found his money—the gold wrapped up in the notes—all safe, in the very basket where Frank Smith told the landlady he had dreamt he saw it! Smith talks of taking out a patent for his discovery of the efficacy of a dream invented at the right moment and in the proper place.—*Leicestershire Mercury*.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—It is stated in a Parliamentary paper just printed, that a new temporary bridge would cost only £12,000, and could be built in a year.

LAW AND POLICE.

CONDEMNATION OF MR. GLADSTONE.—The Arches Court was crowded on Thursday to hear the judgment of Sir J. Dodson in the case of the Bishop of London against the Rev. J. E. Gladstone. After a most elaborate review of the whole case, overruling every point of objection raised to the prohibition of the Bishop of London by the defender, and condemning Mr. Gladstone for setting at defiance his diocesan by continuing to officiate in the face of that prohibition, he admonished the rev. gentleman to refrain from performing divine service in Long Acre Chapel, or anywhere else within the province of the Archbishop of Canterbury, until he shall have obtained a license so to do. The Judge also condemned Mr. Gladstone to the costs of the suit. Mr. Tebbs, as proctor for the defender, gave notice of appeal.

TRIAL OF DR. JAMES BURNS FOR PERJURY.—The Central Criminal Court commenced its sittings on Monday, before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Carroll, Challis, Carden, and Wire, &c., &c. The first edition of the gaol calendar contained the names of 109 prisoners. The learned Recorder having briefly charged the grand jury, Dr. James Burns, Baptist minister, surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Parry, as counsel for the prosecution, said, the defendant, who was the minister of Knott Chapel, Marylebone, was in that capacity the successor of the Rev. Thomas Gwynnapp, who, being possessed of property, charged his estate with an annual payment of £96 for purposes connected with the maintenance of the defendant's ministry, and various charities, appointing Dr. Burns and a Mr. Meakin trustees. By the law of mortmain, such a deed of gift, to be valid, should be executed twelve months before the death of the donor; the gift, also, should be absolute, and pass immediately to the party in whose favour it was made. When, after the death of the donor, his relatives became for the first time aware of the existence of such a deed, they applied to the Court of Chancery to set it aside, on the ground of fraud, as an evasion of the law of mortmain, it being contended that neither party intended the gift to pass at once, but that it was understood between them that it was not to come into force until after the donor's death. The result of this appeal to the Court of Chancery was, that the defendant was called upon to answer certain interrogatories, and, among others, one to ascertain whether any agreement was really made between him and the deceased, that the provision of the deed should not be enforced until after Mr. Gwynnapp's death. To this interrogatory the defendant answered by declaring that no such agreement was ever made, and it was upon this statement the present indictment for perjury was founded. An officer of the Court of Chancery produced the evidence of the defendant in that court, in which he denied the existence of any secret collusive agreement between himself and the donor. Mr. East, a deacon of defendant's chapel, read a document which he and defendant signed at the house and in the presence of the late Mr. Gwynnapp, a memorandum in the text of which the defendant and witness admit that the deed conveying moneys to the defendant and witness for certain purposes, has been devised to meet the difficulties arising out of the Mortmain Act, and that they perfectly understand that it is not to have effect during the donor's life. Miss Jane Gwynnapp deposed that she was the daughter of the deceased, and one of the parties to the Chancery suit to do away with the deed in question. Her father was eighty-six years old when he died. At the time the deed was executed, in 1839, she remembered hearing her father and the defendant have some conversation respecting it, and she heard her father say to the defendant that the money would not be payable until his death. The defendant was left executor to her father's will, and he had now the entire control of his property, which by the probate appeared to have been sworn to be under £6,000 in amount. In June, 1850, the defendant dined with them, and, after dinner, he asked her father to give him a check for £1,045, and her father observed to the defendant that he supposed he had been taking some advice, and he said that he had, and he dictated the terms of the check, which was supposed to be given for the arrears of the annuity of £96 up to that period. It was understood that the check was to be shown at a meeting at the chapel in the evening, and that then it was given merely as a matter of form. In the evening, the check was brought again to their house by the defendant, and he told her she might either keep it or destroy it as she pleased. She locked up the check, and after her father's death, the defendant asked her for it, and she gave it to him. When her father signed the check, he told the defendant there was not enough money at the banker's to pay it. Witness was a member of the defendant's congregation for many years, but she was expelled after these proceedings, and her books were sent to her from the chapel. The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Ballantine upon matters of a personal character, with the view of showing that there were reasons which justified the defendant in acting in the manner represented towards her. It also appeared that the defendant had written two letters to the witness, in which he threatened to prosecute her, if she did not state publicly that there was no truth in the reports that she had circulated that he had used improper influence with her father to induce him to make the bequest to the chapel; and that he had advised and arranged with him to make the bequest in a form so as to evade the law. A clerk from Messrs. Drum-



mond's was called to prove that, at the time the check for £1,045 was given by the deceased, there was only a sum of £175 standing to his credit at the bank. This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Ballantine then made a most earnest and energetic address to the jury on behalf of the defendant. He said he felt confident that, when the jury looked at all the facts, they would at once be of opinion that there was not the slightest foundation for the present charge, and that the character of the defendant would not be at all affected by the share he had taken in this transaction. Before they would be justified in coming to the conclusion that the defendant gave a false answer to the interrogatory upon the subject of the deed, they must be satisfied that, at the time the deed was executed, a secret agreement was entered into in contravention of the law, that the deed was not to be enforced until after the death of Mr. Gwennap; and he submitted that there was not one tittle of evidence to support such a conjecture. That the trustees, out of consideration for the donor, might afterwards have declined to enforce the deed, was very probable, but they had a right to do so if they pleased, and it would not in any way affect the validity of the deed of gift. With the conduct of the donor in alienating the property from his own family they had nothing to do. Many men had thought it right to give a portion of their property for charitable purposes, and the law, under certain restrictions, allowed them to do so; but undoubtedly such a proceeding was calculated to give grave offence to the relatives who were deprived of that property, and he contended that the present prosecution had been instituted solely out of a vindictive feeling on the part of the relatives of the deceased. The charge had been already investigated by a most learned and intelligent magistrate, who, after hearing all the facts, had dismissed the case; and the parties who promoted the prosecution, not content with this, had then gone behind the back of the defendant and preferred the present indictment before the grand jury, evidently for the purpose of gratifying a revengeful feeling and in the hope of destroying the character of the defendant. A great number of highly respectable witnesses were called to speak to the defendant's character. The Recorder summed up the case with great clearness and impartiality, and the jury, after deliberating about a quarter of an hour, gave a verdict of Not Guilty. Mr. Metcalfe applied for the expenses of the prosecution. The Recorder said he must consider a little before he granted the application. He doubted, under the circumstances, whether he should be justified in allowing the expenses.

MAHOMET AND ELISA.—On Thursday, this strangely-contrasting couple were brought up for further examination, but were kept apart. Mahomet was first put to the bar. His hair had been, before he left the Compter, combed and brushed, and his face and hands looked as if they had been well mopped. His dog, which walked up stairs before him, took a turn among the crowd, but very soon smelling out his master, seemed determined not to stray away from the scent, which some of the spectators seemed not to relish half so much. Alderman Hooper: Mahomet, do you wish to say anything about this charge against you of begging? Mahomet: I told your Lordship that I had been begging these eight years; and so I have, all through London, everywhere; and I have nothing else to live upon. I must beg. Alderman Hooper: How long have you been in England? Mahomet: Upwards of eight years. Alderman Hooper: And what were you before you came to England? Mahomet: I was a sailor, and I came from Calcutta, and got gold in my eyes, one of which is stone blind. I have a glimmer of light with my left eye, but I can't see anything at all, God help me! Alderman Hooper: How long have you been acquainted with Eliza? Mahomet: Nine months. Alderman Hooper: And how did your knowledge of her begin? Mahomet said, as well as the reporter could catch his words, which very few seemed able to comprehend, "I went out one night to buy some victuals for my dog. It was late, and I called out to the people I heard passing by, 'Where can I get any dog's meat?' At last Eliza heard me, and she came and took me to a catmeat shop, where I got what I wanted, and I asked her to come home and take a cup of tea with me, and I would try and make her comfortable. So she agreed to come home with me, and we had our tea, and then she said, as it was a quarter to 11 o'clock, she was shut out, and she did not know where to go. Alderman Hooper: Where did you live at that time? Mahomet: In George-yard. I told her whenever she was shut out to come to me, and she should have what she wanted. Alderman Hooper: And she has lived with you ever since? Mahomet: She has; but she never went begging with me. I never begged with anybody but my dog. Mr. Coleman, of the office of the Registrar-General of Seamen, said, in answer to a question from Ald. Hooper, that, by the 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 112, the defendant could, as a Malay, be sent back to India at the expense of the owners. Mahomet shook his head, and in other ways expressed his unwillingness to be disposed of in such a manner. Alderman Hooper: You are a well-known beggar about London, and you are perfectly aware that in begging you have been acting illegally. I shall remand you for a week, in order to make arrangements for sending you back to your own country, which I consider is a much better way of getting rid of you than by dealing with you as we deal with other beggars. Mahomet was then taken from the bar, and Eliza was immediately afterwards put in his place. She appeared to be quite at ease, but did not act with levity. Alderman Hooper: How long have you known Mahomet Abraham? Eliza: Nearly ten months. I

met him at the house of a person whose name I do not know, in George-yard, where he lodged before we went to our present lodgings. Alderman Hooper: How did your acquaintance with such a person commence? Eliza: He spoke to me first, and asked me to have a cup of tea with him. I consented. Alderman Hooper: What then? Eliza: Why, then, he would not let me go away. Alderman Hooper: And did you not wish to leave him? Eliza: No. Alderman Hooper: What! not go from a perfect stranger to you, and such a stranger? Why did you leave your father's house? Eliza: I could not bear to be confined to my own room, and it was thought proper to confine me to that room because I said something which was not considered proper in the presence of children. Alderman Hooper: Do you know that you have been violating the law in going about with this beggar, to say nothing at all about the disgrace with which you cover yourself and your family by so dreadful a course of life? Eliza: It was, I assure your lordship, the first time I had ever been with him in the streets. I merely went to put him over the crossing. I shall not do so again, I declare to you. Alderman Hooper: I have been given to understand by your relations and friends that they are willing, notwithstanding all that has occurred, to act for your benefit and save you from the chance of such frightful associations, and I wish to know whether you are willing to go abroad? Eliza: Most certainly I am willing to go. I wish to go abroad as soon as possible; the sooner the better. Alderman Hooper: Very well. I shall communicate with those who have it in their power and inclination to send you away from this scene of your disgrace, and I shall consign you to the care of proper persons for a week, in which time I dare say preparations will be made for your departure. The girl then walked away from the bar, and the crowded justice-room was immediately empty.

REMARKABLE INVESTIGATION.—John Goodman, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Nicholson and Co., of St. Paul's-churchyard, appeared the other day at Guildhall, to answer a summons charging him with unlawfully substituting a counterfeit piece for a genuine sovereign, with intent to defraud Mrs. Mary Anne Caldwell thereof. The complainant said:—On Friday last, shortly before four o'clock, I entered Messrs. Nicholson's shop, was shown up stairs, and inspected a quantity of shawls, from which I selected one at £1 8s. 6d. While the defendant was putting it up for me I took from my purse three sovereigns wrapped in paper, and gave one of them to him, with the balance of 8s. 6d. in silver. He counted the money, then took it into another apartment, and remained absent about two minutes, and, when he returned, he gave me the bill receipted, and with the initials of a third party, showing it had been examined. I asked him if he would change the shawl if my husband did not approve of it, and he said "certainly," and gave me a card with his name on it as a guarantee to the other young men in the shop in the event of his not being in the way. I then went down stairs, and, in the shop, I stopped to speak to one of the young men of the name of Harris, with regard to a shawl I had seen in the window, and was then leaving, when defendant tapped me on the shoulder, and asked me to step back with him. I observed that he was very mysterious in his manner, and inquired what was the matter, to which he replied by asking me if I was aware I had given a bad sovereign. I said I was not, and that I believed I had given him a good one. He then showed a coin to Harris, who remarked, "any one can tell that is a bad one, it has two heads on it." In order to satisfy them, I had given a good one, I opened the paper containing the other two sovereigns, showed them, and gave one to defendant, who handed me the counterfeit, at the same time telling me that he knew it was a mistake, and that I had not offered the bad sovereign knowingly. As soon as I left the shop I felt convinced that it was a good sovereign I had given at first, and that I had been cheated. I immediately hurried home to my husband, as I knew I had no money about me but what had previously passed through his hands. I returned directly with him to Messrs. Nicholson's shop, and saw the defendant, who immediately disappeared on my entrance. The porter was there, and treated me very rudely on hearing what I came for. I asked to see the principal; but one of the shopmen said that was not necessary, as Mr. Nicholson depended on the honesty of those in his employ; and another observed, that such coins could be bought outside at four a penny. I replied, that they might know it; but I did not. Cross-examined by Mr. Bodkin: I received one of the sovereigns from a lodger of mine, and the other two from my husband. I gave the defendant all the money in one hand, but he counted it distinctly before he left my presence. Richard Stone said, I am a cashier in Mr. Nicholson's employ. When the bill and the money was brought to me, defendant placed it in a ledge by the side of the desk. I took it up, placed it on the desk, and receipted the bill, which defendant took away. I then counted the money, and, finding a rather new and light sovereign, I showed it to Daniel Nicholson, one of the young men, who said it was bad. I ran down stairs and informed defendant of it, but did not call out. I gave the bad sovereign to defendant, and did not think the lady could have heard me tell him it was bad. The coin produced is not the bad sovereign I detected. Alderman Wilson: If you had seen this coin, and it were offered to you, could you have mistaken it for a sovereign? Witness:—Certainly not. It has two heads, on it, which I did not notice on the piece given to me by defendant. Daniel Nicholson said: I should say this coin is not the piece shown to me

by the last witness on Friday afternoon. The latter had two heads upon it, but it was of a much brighter colour than this produced. William Henry Harrison, a shopman, said: While I was talking with complainant, I heard the last witness tell defendant about the bad sovereign. The defendant called three times to the complainant as she was leaving the shop, but she took no notice until he touched her on the shoulder. There were two heads on the coin, but it was not so discoloured as the one produced. She said she was a respectable person and had lived in the same neighbourhood for fourteen years, and she thought she must have taken the bad sovereign of her lodger, as she received one from him on Monday last, and did not look at it particularly. The complainant denied having said that she might have taken it from her lodger, as she was confident the sovereign she received from him was a good one. Mr. Charles Nicholson gave the defendant an unexceptionable character, and stated he had received the same from Messrs. Holmes, of Regent-street. Sir Chapman Marshall said he had devoted a great deal of time and attention to this case, with the view to a thorough and impartial investigation. In acquitting the defendant, he could not do so without severely censuring him for his negligence in not looking at the money when given to him. He did not censure Mrs. Caldwell for bringing this case under his notice, but he thought it somewhat strange that the coin should not present the same appearance now as on Friday. Alderman Wilson concurred in his brother magistrate's opinion. The summons was then dismissed.

THE BETTING NUISANCE.—Henry Fife, a man with a long red beard, was charged on Thursday at the Guildhall, by Mr. Braithwaite, a carver and gilder, with having obtained from him under false pretences three "betting frames," indicating in golden letters that the shop, No. 131, Aldersgate-street, was a "Betting-office." The complainant said, the defendant had introduced himself as "Mr. Theobald, the great betting character." After the completion of the job, he put the complainant off from day to day; and at last he bolted, and it was found that, instead of being "Mr. Theobald, the great sporting man," as he called himself, his name was Fife. Seeing him opening with a latch key another betting office in another part of the town, where he was no doubt practising the same sort of humbug, the complainant caused him to be taken into custody. The defendant: This is all wrong. I never pretended to be Mr. Theobald, or Mr. anybody else, but Mr. Fife. It would be ridiculous in me to say anything of the kind, as I am well known in the sporting circles, and I have been a loser of a great deal of money by the last Derby and Oaks, but I shall be able to pay all trifles of this kind very soon. Sir P. Laurie: In what way? The defendant: In what way? Why, by the sale of property. Sir P. Laurie: What are you? The defendant: A gentleman [laughter]. The landlord of the house, 131, Aldersgate-street, said: The defendant got possession of my house as a hatter, and he has paid not a farthing. The defendant: Why, you came and took possession of my house [laughter]. I was advised by my lawyer to go and drive you out of my premises. You will all be paid by and by, and would have been paid before now, but I have been so cruelly hard hit by the Derby and Oaks that I am pushed at present. Upon my honour I shall pay 30s. in the pound. Sir P. Laurie [to the landlord]: Did you ask anything about this man's character? Landlord: I did, and received a good character of him from a gentleman who was deceived as well as I was. Sir P. Laurie: What can any man expect who will have any dealing with betting-house-keepers? You must put up with your loss for anything I can do for you. I trust the public will open their eyes to these practices.

TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.

The third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company was held at the offices of the company on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. A. F. Pauli, one of the directors, in the absence of the Hon. Francis Villiers, took the chair.

Mr. Sheridan, the manager, read the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

"By the report made at the last annual meeting, it appeared that in the second year of the company the business completed doubled the transactions of the first year.

"The directors now feel, that if at the last meeting the above circumstance was a source of satisfaction, they now have an extra reason for congratulation on the very decided increase which has taken place in the business of the company during the year which is closing, and of which the following is a statement:—

	No.	Agg. amount.	Income.
		£	s. d.
Number of proposals made to the company from May 29, 1851, to May 29, 1852	1,247	349,874	7,614 1 7
Policies issued	843	198,663	4,000 6 1
Proposals declined	206	87,681	2,125 0 4
Proposals accepted not yet paid	132	31,670	813 11 9
Proposals under consideration	66	34,010	675 3 5
	1,247	£349,874	£7,614 1 7

"The above table not only shows a very large increase upon the business done last year, but also shows that an unusually large number of policies has been issued, which, in the opinion of the directors,

is the best test of the capabilities of the office, inasmuch as each holder of a policy, no matter how small may be the amount, is converted into an agent of the company, it being to the interest of the policyholders to extend the business of the company, and thereby increase the fund to be divided amongst the assured.

"If we take the number of policies completed and issued this year, viz.—

	No.	Agg. amt.	Income.
Policies issued	843	£196,563	£4,000 6 1

and compare the totals with the totals of the two preceding years, it will at once appear, that though the business of last year doubled that of the year before, yet that the business this year has exceeded, in every particular, that of the two preceding years taken together, making the totals of the three years of the company's operations as follows:—

	No.	Agg. amt.	Income.
Total number of policies completed and paid upon from June, 1850, to May, 1852, together with the present total annual income	1,879	£421,879	£7,707 3 4

"The shareholders will again see, by the returns, that an unusually large number of proposals have been declined, and that business to the extent of £87,631 has been refused, which, if accepted, would have increased the income of the company by £2,126 per annum; but the directors trust that, although this amount is certainly large, their fellow-shareholders will continue to approve of their determination to accept only those proposals which are of a first-class character.

"The losses during the year have been as follows: viz.—Amounts paid upon Life and Guarantee Policies, £496 17s. 3d.

"The directors have also to announce, that the Fire Company, which was in the course of formation at the time when the shareholders last assembled, is now complete, and that the capital of the company has been fully subscribed.

"The directors recommend that the paid-up capital of the company shall bear interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and that the same be paid in future half-yearly."

The Chairman moved the adoption of the Report. The Rev. J. Wood had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which was accordingly put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Hopcroft proposed the second resolution, which was, that the retiring directors—namely, the Hon. Francis Villiers, James Wyld, Esq., M.P., H. H. D. O'Brien, Esq., and James Reid, Esq., be re-elected. Mr. T. W. Baker seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Pratt moved the third resolution, that they, the shareholders, should be paid five per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital. He could assure the shareholders that they had a perfect and legitimate right to declare a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital which had already been paid up.

Mr. Latham seconded the resolution, which was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Sturge moved that the allowance to the directors be £260 14s. Mr. Hayman seconded the resolution.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Sheridan, the manager, and other officers, was then proposed in the most flattering manner by Mr. Alexander Webber, seconded by Mr. Lilwall, and most cordially agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan acknowledged the compliment in a long speech.

LITERATURE.

NEW NOVELS.

The School for Fathers: an Old English Story. By T. GWYNNE. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.—The period of this story is the Eighteenth Century; the scenes—fashionable life in London, and life at a Foxhunting Squire's in the country; and the persons—a Town Baronet, all foppery, fineness, and falsehood, and his son, brought up to hunting at his uncle's in the country, little learned or refined, but greatly hearty and honest. The story tells how the pompous man of fashion removed his son from the free habits and pursuits he had been educated in and loved, to the restraints and coldness of polite circles; how he tried to crush in him all genuineness and nature, and to reduce him to be a bewigged, laced and scented frequenter of drawing-rooms, all languidness and insipidity; how he tried to have him perfected in French and fence, in heartlessness and worldliness; and how he failed in all, but did succeed in forcing him into a love affair with a widow of fortune, for whom he cared nothing at all, and then into a duel with a rival, in which the honest fellow fell. The father's mingled remorse and selfishness at this miserable close of his son's career—the burden of which he could not shake off even his pliant and corrupted conscience—is very powerfully depicted.

The materials of this story are thoroughly new, and the contrasts of manners and character they afford are many and effective. Minute and careful painting of scene, originality in the conception of persons, living individuality of character, variety and stir of incident—these are the leading features of Mr. Gwynne's book. It has a pervading dramatic feeling, and strong intellectuality; and is so genuine in its interest, and

unconventional in character, that we expect for it more than a passing acceptance with the novel readers of the day. It is capital as a picture of Town and Country a century ago; and, as a story, is emphatically the freshest, raciest, and most artistic piece of fiction that has lately come in our way. We give a scene—"honest Jack Warren" informs his father, Sir Thomas, at the outset, of his love for a pretty country Lydia:—

"Bouncing into his uncle's room, he only found his father alone, sipping his afternoon chocolate. 'My dear Jack,' he cried, his cup arrested half-way between the saucer and his lips; 'for heaven's sake tell me if you think that a proper mode of entering a room? I thought the house was on fire, or your uncle in an apopleptic fit! Where have you been, what have you been doing? What a vulgar heat you are in! This will never do, sir, never. Just leave the room, and re-enter it like a gentleman.'

"Jack had walked very fast, the room was very warm, he felt all his arteries thumping and beating, and his cheeks, nose, and ears, burning—

"If I go out,' thought he, 'I shall never come in again. Now or never! Hang it, who's afraid?' He clenched his fist, pressed it on his breast, and, taking a deep gasp, he said:—

"Sir, it's no use going on saying nothing: I—

"For Heaven's sake, clear your voice, and don't speak so loud. You destroy me!"

"Without heeding his father, Jack continued rapidly, 'I think you had better leave me here; for I—I'm—you see—because I—'

"My dear child, do try and express yourself distinctly and calmly. What are you coming to? Egad, I expect to hear you have committed murder or highway robbery! Now proceed!' and Sir Thomas having deposited his cup on the silver waiter beside him, leant his elbow on that of the chair, his cheek on his hand, crossed one leg over the other, and gently tapped his pointed velvet clad knee with his gold snuff box.

"I'm all attention,' he said, and shut his eyes. The grey eyes being closed, Jack felt more at his ease.

"Well, then, sir, you see I'm going to be married, and want your consent."

"Sir Thomas opened his eyes and fixed them on Jack, without altering his position or ceasing to tap his knee.

"Oh!' said the Baronet, as if he had just been informed that it was raining, or what time it was.

"Jack was crimson; he felt even his back blush, and did not know whether to swear or run away. His feelings found vent in a hoarse sheepish laugh. His father again closed his eyes and murmured:—

"You will soon be very different, I trust and hope," he continued aloud; "and pray what pretty little Miss is to be the future Lady Warren?"

"Miss Lydia Freeman," stammered a gruff and tremulous voice.

"Oh!"

"A silence.

"Who may Miss Lydia Freeman be?" inquired Sir Thomas, rubbing his smoothly shorn chin, and gazing.

"Dr. Freeman's daughter."

"Oh!"

"Another silence.

"Pray is Dr. Freeman the village apothecary?"

"No, sir—the Vicar."

"Oh!"

"Sir Thomas slowly took a pinch of snuff, and then examining all the little figures of his box very listlessly and sleepily, he said:—

"And pray, if it is not an impertinent question, when is the blissful event to take place?"

"Directly I have your consent, sir!"

"Oh!"

"Silence: Jack wiping his face and forehead.

"How much has your Phillis to her fortune?"

"Little or nothing, sir!"

"The Vicar has consented?"

"He would not, sir, all I could do, till I've your consent."

"Indeed!"—memorandum—"a deep rogue or a great fool."

"Jack's worst voice of all now demanded in an anxious strangled tone:—

"Will you say yes, sir?"

"Yes!' replied Sir Thomas, carelessly.

"Yes!' echoed Jack, like 'rude Boreas,' and elapsing his hands, darted towards the door crying:—

"Thank you, sir! I'll just run back to the Vicarage, and tell them!"

"Come back, sir! I've one or two little observations to make to you first. Sit down."

"Poor Jack, fascinated by the supercilious grey eyes, slunk back, and sat down, his hands on his knees, and his back very much bowed.

"By this time, my dear boy, you must be aware, in some degree, how very deficient you are by nature, and through want of education, in all the thousand-and-one little points that constitute a polished gentleman. All this I intend to remedy *de mon mi-oo*, and you must co-operate with me. Now, with a wife, my dear Jack, this would be impossible: you would go through life the bear you are at present—hunting, feeding, and sleeping. By the time you were thirty, you would be encumbered with eight or nine children, be tired of your wife, and wish yourself and family—"

"But you said, 'Yes,' sir," Jack ventured to observe.

"I did, and I say so still; but I shall be so bold as to beg you to put off your wedding-day for two years, when I shall be delighted to repeat the 'Yes' I have this day uttered."

"Jack sighed, or, rather, groaned.

"My word," said Sir Thomas, in answer to the groan, "is as the law of the Medes and Persians, Jack; and I have only to add that I am sorry you could not have told me this little adventure before, and without all the bouncing, blushing, and choking, you have been treating me to. I hope I shall never again hear you give way to that idiotic laugh about nothing; and now you may go, and take those old hounds with you: they make me quite sick!"

The Lily of St. Paul's: a Romance of Old London. By the Author of "Trevethlan." 3 vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.—The personages and events of this novel are grouped upon a historical base, which is made good by

valuable notes, showing the authorities on which much of the narrative is founded, and throwing further light on the times depicted. It is a story of the reign of Richard II.—the days of John of Gaunt, of Chaucer, and Wycliffe. With the citation of Wycliffe before the Convocation in the Lady Chapel of St. Paul's, the story opens—and with the exhuming of the body of the Reformer, the burning of his remains, and the scattering of the ashes in the brook, it closes. Most of the eminent persons of those years appear in the story. Much of the public and private life of the times is to be learnt from its scenes; it is true to their spirit and significance. It must not be supposed, however, that it is polemic in character or aim, because it embodies the facts of the career of the noble priest of Lutterworth: it is far otherwise; although the lesson of the book can scarcely be read wrong.—"The Lily of St. Paul's" is the daughter of an old beadmaker of the cathedral, whose family becomes Wycliffite—assisting in the transcription of the version of the Scriptures which the Reformer spread over the land by the hands of his poor priests. The character of Lilian is very beautiful and pure—drawn with fine perception of womanly nature, and with genial sympathy with earnest religiousness. It is not as a mere "romance" that the work could be highly praised; but the qualities we have slightly touched on render it an absorbing and, withal, an improving book.

The Court and the Desert; or, Priests, Pastors, and Philosophers, in the Time of Louis XV. From the French. Three Vols. London: R. Bentley, New Burlington-street.—In the combination of history and fiction in this work, the former element is so prominent, that the book can least of all be called a romance: historical statements and explanations fill almost as many pages as are occupied with the progress of the story. It is a tale of Protestantism in France during the latter half of the last century. "Three powers were pre-eminent—Philosophy, a compound of all the new ideas; Royalty, symbol and centre of all the ancient ones; and lastly, the Church, detesting the philosophers, and suspicious of royalty." (Vol. i. p. 73.) In addition to the Court, the Priests, and the Encyclopædists, this work has to do with a party seen in contrast with them all—the children of "the Desert," as the humble and faithful Protestants of the South of France were named; from their resorting to the Cévennes and other retired and wild spots, for the celebration of their worship, and for refuge from persecution. Most of the celebrated persons of the time are introduced into the narrative—the King himself, Madame de Pompadour, Richelieu, Fleury, the Prince de Condé, the Duke de Choiseul, and many more of the Court; D'Alembert, Diderot, D'Holbach, Helvetius, and others of the philosophers; but the principal characters are Father Bredaine, a large-souled Evangelical priest, and Rabant of the Cévennes, a noble pastor of the Protestants. The materials at the writer's command may thus be seen to be abundant and rich; but they do not make up the impressive whole of which they are capable. There is no real development of character in the case of any one of the many persons introduced: plentiful as are the sources on which the author might have drawn for a living presentment of some of the celebrities figuring in his story, he has but flung their names upon his pages—attributing to them a few indifferent speeches, and tagging-on some outer facts of their career. No truthful conception of these historical persons is to be gained from their figure and performance here. The general narrative, too, is diffuse and heavy—a dead level, without elevation, without variety. It might have been a brilliant book—a very powerful book;—it ought to have been so, considering that the times, characters, scenes, and incidents with which it is concerned, are full of exciting and various interest, and every way most advantageous to the historical novelist. But the author wants insight and sympathy, as well as power of representation.—At the same time, it is a book of considerable merit, evincing much intellect and high culture, and abounding in thoughts both deep and true. The excitement-seeker will not like it; the devourer of novels will scarcely get over a score pages; but more sober readers will find it repay perusal, especially as an illustration of the working of religious persecution. We have only to add that the preface tells us the work is by an author of much repute in Switzerland, and has rapidly passed through two editions, in Paris and Geneva.

Alice Osley; or, the Pervert and the Soldier. By the Author of "Confessions of a Hypochondriac." Two Vols. London: C. J. Skeet.—A tale of perversion to Romanism, and recovery thence; with due proportions of love and common-place. We have no heart to give further account of it, for we have been unable to find a good character, a good scene, or a good piece of description, from beginning to end. The manner is conceited—a mixture of assumed jauntiness and bounce; and the story as poor and unreal as any we remember ever to have had the misfortune to review.

Incidents and Memories of the Christian Life; under the Similitude of a Voyage to the Celestial Land. By the Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D.D.; with a Preface by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY. London and Glasgow: W. Collins.

THIS book was published in America under the title of "A REEL IN A BOTTLE FOR JACK IN THE DOLDRUMS. BY AN OLD SALT!" When Mr. Binney undertook to comply with a request from Dr. Cheever, that he would superintend its republication in this country, it was natural enough that he should desire to change such a title; both because it is wholly unintelligible to an English reader, and because it suggests the idea of "something pervaded by fun and humour," instead of "a sort of *New Pilgrim's Progress*, adapted to the present state of religious opinion, and bearing on modern forms of error."—Those who are acquainted with Dr. Cheever's previous works, and remember his turn for allegory, and the union of fancy and ardent feeling which exists in him, will be able to form a very fair conception of the character and manner of this work, as it is explained in the clear and appropriate title given to it by Mr. Binney. We agree with the editor, that the allegorical form is certainly not the best suited to the educated mind, to which Dr. Cheever desires to speak; and we too, like him, should dissent from the author's views on some secondary points, and perhaps, also, on others than secondary ones. We do not agree to the enthusiastic praise with which Mr. Binney honours the book, when even his own abatements are allowed; but as it is clearly a right-hearted book, always clever, and often speaking in beautiful images and with a quiet poetry, we shall give it the benefit of a few sentences from Mr. Binney's Preface.

"There is a great depth of spiritual insight in this book, into the inner religious life of man; great knowledge of human nature in general, and of many individual varieties of the race both in the church and in the world. Many, I can imagine, will be quite unable to get on with it, to make out what it means, or to feel any sympathy with its object! Those who can understand it, who can penetrate into the hidden significance of what is described or spoken, feel the point of its satire, and perceive the direction of its argument, to them the book will be attractive, pregnant, and plain. It will be felt by such persons to be deeply interesting; it will be seen by them to be full of thought;—distinguished by wonderful fertility of fancy, pointed by many a shaft of witty sarcasm, but always intent on doing good; the work, in fact, of a man of superior talents, large heart, and glowing soul, who lives to do service, bravely and loyally, to the true and the right."

Female Scripture Biography; preceded by an Essay on What Christianity has done for Woman. By F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D. Second Edition. London: John Snow.

THIS work has been long out of print, and is republished in compliance with frequent and urgent requests, of which the last came from the Rev. J. Angel James, who in a recent publication characterised it as "a very able, interesting, and valuable work." It is a volume well adapted to family reading; or, still more, to the retired hours of young women. It imparts much Biblical knowledge, in connexion with the illustration and enforcement of moral and spiritual truths. It is now a cheap book, containing within convenient limits, in a clear small type, the matter of two ordinary volumes.

The Australian Gold Diggings: Where they are, how to get at them, and how to work them. London: Stewart and Murray, Old Bailey.

A COMPLETE, and, we believe, a faithful "Guide" to the new El Dorado. No delusive attractions are held out, but much needful information is furnished. The intending gold-digger is forewarned of the hardships and uncertain fortune that await him; while the more laudably adventurous are shown how they can reach, with least of expense and discomfort, the land of promise on the other side the wilderness of waters. As a description of what is now doing there, the book is interesting. Its cheapness renders extract unnecessary.

While our table is crowded with works demanding and deserving extended notice, we are compelled to characterise with less particularity than is usual with us, a number of publications which we can no longer delay to acknowledge.

Physiology applied to Health and Education. By ANDREW COMBE, M.D. Fourteenth Edition, revised and enlarged. Edited by J. COXE, M.D. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.—[Little need be said for a work which appeared eighteen years ago, and has had a circulation of 123,000 in England and America, and has been translated into German and Danish. Dr. Combe added to and revised it down to his death in 1847. Dr. Cox undertook to re-edit it at his request; and by correction and large additions has placed it on a level with the science of the day. Dr. Andrew Combe's popular works are models of clearness and practicalness; and this volume is one of inestimable value, which every parent and teacher should read thoroughly and earnestly.]—*The Glory of Christ illustrated in his Character and History, and in the Last Things of his Mediatorial Government.* By GARDINER SPRING, D.D. London: Bogue, Fleet-street.—[“Old truth,” as the author says, illustrated and enforced afresh, with deductions of principles, and appeals to conscience. Dr. Spring's style is too well known to need description; and the theme of the

work is too sacred and important for it to be wanting in interest and usefulness in the hands of a practised and popular religious writer like Dr. Spring.]—*The Gospel and the Great Apostasy.* Prize Essay. Religious Tract Society.—[This volume contrasts Popery with true Christianity, in the light of history and scripture; especially with reference to its present character and pretensions. The author, Mr. Leitch, has seen in other countries the working of the Church of Rome; and has well studied her history and character. His work is exceedingly acute in analyzing and defining Popery, and in stating the conditions of the argument between Popery and Protestantism. Throughout it displays research, learning, and argumentative ability.]—*Religious Progress; and Lectures on the Lord's Prayer.* By W. R. WILLIAMS, D.D. London: Collins, Paternoster-row. (Cheap Series.)—[The first part of the volume treats of the development of the Christian character; the latter part expounds, in lectures, the Lord's Prayer. Good sense, plain speech, and a practical treatment of its themes, especially with reference to prevailing false opinions and tendencies, are the chief features of the book.]—*The Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, adapted for general use in other Protestant Churches.* London: Pickering, Piccadilly.—[Without prejudice against the use of liturgical services in the worship of God, this book is unlikely to satisfy the great body of Protestant Christians for whose united use the Editor hoped it might prove adapted. The principle of revision is the removal of objectionable ideas, and of expressions not warranted by the Scriptures; substituting the words of Christ and his apostles, and giving quotations from the more doctrinal parts of the New Testament in place of the usual creeds. It is evidently well-meant, and the preface is written in a most excellent and praiseworthy spirit; but the execution is tame and feeble.]—*Leila Ada, the Jewish Convert: an Authentic Memoir.* By O. W. T. HEIGHWAY. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.—[A narrative of the life, trials, persecution, and happy death, of a young, beautiful, and highly intelligent Jewess, of a good family, who became a convert to Christianity. The biographer affectionately and effectively delineates her character—one of much sweetness, simplicity, and purity—but occasionally indulges slight exaggeration of tone. A large class of gentle and emotional minds will find the book deeply interesting, and “Ada” a really purifying and stimulating study.]—*Every-day Astronomy; or, Practical Lessons on the Celestial Spheres.* By BERENICE GAZEWEILL. Bath: Binns and Goodwin. London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.—[Conversations on Astronomy, in which the principal facts are clearly and pleasantly conveyed to the reader. It is intended to direct and assist actual observation of the heavens; and is a book likely to prove very delightful and useful to the young student of this attractive and spirit-moving science. It has numerous illustrations, and is of a beautiful appearance—honourable every way to the taste and business ability of the publishers.]—*The Lost Steamer: a History of the “Amazon.”* London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.—[An account of the “Amazon” from her launch to her loss, used as a means of suggesting moral truth; everything being made to bend to the spiritual design of the writer, “to recognise the hand of God and to seek his glory,” in the telling of this sad story. It has no little power; but its execution scarcely secures our sympathy and approbation.]—*Art and Faith; in Fragments from the Great Exhibition.* By C. TROUP. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.—*Omar: An Allegory.* By a CITIZEN OF OXFORD. London: C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without.—*A Comparative View of Popery and Scriptural Christianity.* By S. HULME. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.—*Oracles Interpreted, or Scripture Difficulties Explained.* By J. G. HEWLETT, Ph.D. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.—*The Believer's Theological Pocket Companion; or Theological Readings, &c.* By S. BAGLEY. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—*Wesley the Worthy, and Wesley the Catholic.* By Rev. O. T. DOBBIN, LL.D. With Introduction by Rev. W. ARTHUR, M.A. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—[Two Papers, the first by Dr. Dobbin, reprinted from “Kitto's Journal of Sacred Literature,” the second, by Rev. C. Adams of Massachusetts, from “The Methodist Quarterly Review:” they are very able, discriminating, and generally fair; erring, if in anything, in admiration. The book ought to help the growth of Catholic feeling among the denominations.]—*On the Treatment of Deafness connected with Enlargement of the Tonsils, and other Diseases of the Throat.* By W. HARVEY, M.R.C.S. London: Renshaw, 356, Strand.—[It is the object of the author to show that the excision of the Tonsils and Uvula for the cure of Deafness is entirely without utility; and that the operation is generally enfeebling and otherwise injurious in its effects on the constitution. He adduces a number of detailed cases; and insists that if the results of the practice had been investigated, it would long ere this have been abandoned. Other portions of the work relate to diseased mucous membrane of the throat, and to the mode of treatment.]

GLEANINGS.

The Senate of Amherst College, U.S., have conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Dr. Lankester, Professor of Natural History at New College, London.

A reduction of 1s. 4d. per cwt. in the import duties on foreign refined sugar will come into operation on the 5th July, reducing the duty to 19s. 4d.

A linnet has built its nest, and is now rearing its young, in a cauliflower in a field at Loughborough.

Why does the blacksmith seem the most dissatisfied of all mechanics? Because he is continually striking for wages.

A man advertises for “a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine;” and adds, “that it will be found profitable to the undertaker.” No doubt of it.

A printer observing two bailiffs pursuing an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, “That it was a new edition of ‘The Pursuits of Literature,’ unbound but hot-pressed.”

A French paper, the *Union Malouine*, says that a girl 16 years old, named Brisoux, living near St. Malo, has been plunged in a lethargic sleep for six weeks, during which time she has not eaten anything, and has been visited by hundreds of persons.

A charter has been granted to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. By this line the Home Office in London will be connected with the Castle in Dublin.

Statistics reveal to us that May and November are the favourite marrying months, and March the least popular.

The Edinburgh City Council have resolved to have a public inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Wellington, and to invite the Duke to a public banquet, to be given by the citizens on the occasion.

The *North British Review* proposes that the Sovereign should have the power of nominating Ministers to sit in the House of Commons independently of popular election, but that they shall have no votes. An old but good suggestion.

DEATH CAUSED BY THE BITE OF A CAT.—During the past week, as a man was teasing some cats in a barn, near Westbourne, by pulling their tails, one of them turned upon him and bit his thumb; and such was the effect of the violent inflammation ensuing therefrom, that he died within eight hours.—*Brighton Guardian*.

AN ADVERTISING OX.—An extraordinary aggravation of the nuisance of the enormous vans in the crowded streets of the metropolis has appeared within the last few days, by the addition of one with an unfortunate ox openly exposed in it, with various coloured ribbons entwined in his horns! On the van was written in large characters, “This ox is to be slaughtered, and roasted whole on Monday, at Bayswater; two shillings a-head to be charged to the partakers of it.”

AN OSTRICH HUNT.—On Thursday week, while a travelling hippodrome was on its way from Kirkaldy to Kinghorn, one of the ostriches, the door of whose box had been left open, fell out, and scampered away. One man, who tried to arrest its progress, it knocked down, and, without waiting to see whether or not he was hurt, it was off again. Its master, having mounted a horse, was after it in a moment, and in a short time came up with it and secured it, a man having thrown his arms round its neck, and held it fast.

TWO FULL MOONS IN ONE MONTH.—In the month of July there will be two full moons—on the 1st and 31st—a circumstance that has not occurred since the year 1776, when there was a full moon on the 1st and 30th. By a reference to the annual register of 1776, it will be seen that there were several earthquakes in England and Europe, and some extraordinary falls of rain. Time will soon discover whether we shall be similarly visited in the year 1852. We hear of earthquakes (in Wales) already.

CRYSTAL PALACE SEA BATHING.—A design is now lying before the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, for laying down incorrodible pipes from the sea at Brighton, for the purpose of conveying pure sea water along the slopes of that railway to a large marine reservoir at Sydenham, where capacious plunging and swimming baths will be established in connexion with the Crystal Palace on its new site.

The *Yankee Blade* has the following caution against overmuch meddling:—“A young fellow the other day entered a church and took his seat with his hat on. An elder noticing it, stepped up and requested him to take it off. His request not being complied with, he came to the young man a second time, and seeing he still hesitated, the elder gently lifted it off, when to his (the elder's) chagrin, out rolled a quart of nuts on the floor, making rather more noise than was consistent with the rules of the church. ‘Man,’ quietly responded the youngster, looking composedly, ‘see what you have done!’”

A NEW LITERARY FASHION.—The *Literary Gazette* observes that a very silly fashion is at present menacing French literature—that of resuscitating in novels or plays the personages of great writers. Thus, a Countess de Somewhere has brought out what she modestly calls “A Continuation” of the “Adventures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza;” a small playwright is preparing a new *Hamlet*, with Shakspeare's hero in *propria persona*; Alexander Dumas the Younger is to “continue” “Manon Lescaut” and the Chevalier des Grieux; somebody else has pounced on the woe-stricken Werter; and an English literary man was gravely asked the other day if he did not think that something could be made of “Childe Harold” in a new poem!

In an account given by the *Carlisle Patriot* of some sports which are about to come off in that neighbourhood, it is said that the feature which possesses the loadstone influence is “a ‘women's race,’ to be run by young ladies in the Bloomer costume.”

Last week there was left in one of the carriages on the Greenock railway a carpet bag, containing upwards of £200 worth of plate, which was afterwards discovered to have been stolen, the thieves, on leaving the train, having carried off the wrong bag. The property has been handed over to the rightful owner.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

BIRTHS.

June 8, at Sawbridgeworth, the wife of the Rev. JAMES WOOD, of a son.
June 10, at 10, Spring-gardens, Haverfordwest, Mrs. JAMES SALES, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Archdeacon-lane, Leicester, by Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Mr. W. RYNDOLDS, to MARTHA, youngest daughter of the late T. GAMBLE, Baptist minister, both of this town.
June 5, by Rev. J. J. Owen, in the Baptist Chapel, Badden, Mr. HENRY HAWORTH, to EUNICE, daughter of J. FEETES, of the same place.
June 7, at Hanover Chapel, Stockport, by the Rev. E. Calvert, Mr. SAMUEL BOWROCK, of Hyde, to Miss ELIZABETH PARR, of Flourey-field.
June 8, at Providence Chapel, Croydon, by Messrs. by the Rev. T. TIMPSON, FERDINAND SPIND, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, to ELISA, youngest daughter of T. S. SUMMERS, Esq., of Woodvale Lodge, Norwood, Surrey.
June 9, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. Harris Craswell, brother of the bridegroom, CHRISTOPHER, fourth son of Mr. Craswell, of Welbeck-street, to SARAH, only daughter of Mr. HALIFAX, of Oxford-street.
June 10, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. James Sherman, Mr. GUSTAVUS FLETCHER, of Manchester, to EMMERSON, youngest daughter of Mr. JAMES PRAGUE, of Doctors'-common.
June 11, at the Independent Chapel, Bethlehem, near Llan-gadock, by the Rev. E. Jones, of Cingybar, the Rev. DAVID JONES, minister of the place, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. R. ROBERTS, Glaslwy.
June 15, by the Rev. W. Walters, at Cold Harbour-lane Chapel, Camberwell, the Rev. THOMAS PATTER, Rayleigh, Essex, to Hannah, eldest daughter of CHARLES ELLIOTT, Esq., Kensington.

DEATHS.

June 3, at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Nottingham, in her 33rd year, Miss VASASOUR, daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart., of Haslewood Castle, Yorkshire.
June 9, at his residence, London-fields, Hackney, JOHN NIXON, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.
June 9, SARAH, wife of the Rev. T. Chipperfield, of Highgate, in her 85th year.
June 9, at North Shields, after a few days' illness, MARY, the beloved wife of Dr. J. B. Bramwell, aged 55.
June 10, ELIZA, wife of Mr. Thomas Hall, of the City of London School.
June 11, at Tavistock-place, Plymouth, after a short illness, aged 18, Mr. JAMES J. STANLEY, one of the students of the Western College, Plymouth.
June 14, at Westbury, Leigh, Wiltshire, aged 40, ELISA, the beloved wife of Rev. James Sprigg, A.M.
June 15, HELEN ELIZA, only child of Mr. John Usher, auctioneer and surveyor, St. Peter's-green, Bedford.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The market for English Stocks has been very animated during the past week, and large purchases have been made, at an advance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Bank Broker has been a large seller of Exchequer Bills, and a buyer of Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. The premium of the former securities has consequently fallen from 3s. to 5s. per cent., while the price of the latter has advanced in common with that of all the English Funds. The books of the Consols are now closed till the 6th of July, after the payment of the dividend. The bullion is still increasing in the Bank, and on the continent the value of money is getting lower. The French Government has given notice that the interest on the Treasury Bonds, having four months to run, will be reduced to Two per Cent.; on those of six to eleven months, Two-and-a-half; and on those of one year, Three-and-a-half per Cent. The English Government has lowered the interest on loans to Irish railways from five to four per cent. Owing also to the abundance of money, one of the principal discount houses has not only signified its unwillingness to receive any fresh deposits at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but has declined to continue holding large amounts at that rate even in existing cases. In one instance, a sum of £50,000 was thus refused.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	274	276
Bank Stock	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	223	223
Exch. Bills	79 pm.	76 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.	74 pm.	75 pm.
India Bonds	80 pm.	80 pm.	80 pm.	80 pm.	87 pm.	88 pm.
Long Annuity	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 15-16	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the Foreign Market, a general disposition for investment has been observable; and the prices of the better class of dividend-paying stocks have advanced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The improvement in Dutch Two-and-a-half and Four per Cents. has been more considerable; these securities having risen to the extent of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in consequence of the firmness of the market in Amsterdam. Austrian Scrip has advanced in common with the other Foreign Stocks, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ has risen to 2 pm. The principal purchases made are said to have been on France account. Spanish and Portuguese Stocks have advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but the transactions in the latter have been unimportant. Mexican Stock of both descriptions has fluctuated, but decidedly improved on the non-confirmation of the reported revolution. No material change has occurred in the price of the South American Stocks. The demand for guano, which is reported to have arisen in France, gives confidence to the holders of Peruvian Stock. To-day's prices are as follows:—

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 96 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brazilian Old Fives, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents., 79; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certifs., 96; Ecuador Bonds, —; Granada, One-and-a-half per Cent., ex. Dec. 1847, coupon, 22; Ditto, De-

ferred, 94; Mexican Old Bonds, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Three per Cents., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Four per Cents., 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents., 117; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents., 106; Sardinian Five per Cents., 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Three per Cents., —; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 54; Venezuelan Actives, 41.

The Railway Share Market has been firmer, and some improvement may be noted in the quotations of the favourite lines. The traffic returns are very satisfactory, even as contrasted with last year. The principal advance has occurred in the Lancashire and Yorkshire, which has risen about £1. The demand for French shares continues; and all of them, except those of the Paris and Strasburg have advanced about ten shillings per share. Business has been limited, on account of the small quantity of shares in the market. The following are to-day's quotations:—

Aberdeen, —; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Ches. June 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, 96 98; Caledonian, —; Chester and Holyhead, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dublin and Belfast, 12 10; Eastern Counties, 94 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Great Northern, —; Great Western, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 105 106; London and North Western, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 124 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South Western, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32 33; Midland, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9; Norfolk, 33 35; North British, —; North Staffordshire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Eastern, —; South Wales, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, —. FOREIGN—Central France, 24 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5; Namur and Liege, 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Orleans, 47 49; Paris and Rouen, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rouen and Havre, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces, during the past week, mention no change of importance, although, on the whole, they seem to indicate a steady increase of confidence and prosperity. At Manchester, the only check to business has arisen from the necessity of keeping pace with the rise in the cotton market at Liverpool. At Birmingham, the chief point for remark has been an advance in the price of all descriptions of manufacture in copper. In the woollen districts, the transactions have been fully equal to the average at this period of the year, and the anticipated improvement in prices seems likely soon to be obtained. The Nottingham trade, as regards the home demand, has been affected by the weather, but the export orders continue good. In the Irish linen-market there has been a general increase of transactions, and prices have been well maintained.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, on Saturday, were estimated at 8,000 bales; of which 1,000 were taken for export, and 3,000 on speculation. The market closed firmly. The sales comprised 7,000 American, 450 Pernam and Maranham, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 500 Bahia, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.; and 590 Parat, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Intelligence has been received from Hamburg that the forced loan of the late Provisional Government of Holstein for 6,000,000 dollars has been annulled by the Danish Government. The stock has fallen from 78, at which it was quoted on the 9th inst., to 25, which was the closing price on the following day. All other securities were in some degree influenced by the unfavourable feeling that had been created.

By the last arrivals from Sydney it would appear that a total of £303,000 of gold was exported from that port alone on the 7th and 10th of March. Whether other sums had been despatched during the preceding fortnight either from Sydney or Port Phillip does not appear, but it is most probable that such was the case. From South Australia the advices mention that Sir Henry Young, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce at Adelaide, had convened the Legislative Council for the purpose of making bullion a legal tender at £3 11s. per ounce, and a law to that effect had been adopted, which was to remain in force for twelve months.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	95 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ecuador	41
3 per Ct. Reduced	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 5 per cent.	69 75
Long Annuities	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Granada	92
Bank Stock	222 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	Mexican 3 pr. cl. new	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	276	Portuguese	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	117
June	71 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds	80 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive	54

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 11.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	34,352,260
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	20,514,885
Silver Bullion	33,275
	234,352,900
	234,352,900

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)
Reserve	14,174,573
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	10,897,573
Other Deposits	12,666,945
Seven-day and other Bills	486,480
£28,028,550	£28,028,550

Dated the 10th day of June, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bethel Chapel, Halifax, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BATHGATE, THOMAS, Birmingham, draper, June 26 and July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.
BOYLE, SAMUEL, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of china and earthenware, June 26 and July 19: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.
CARR, WILLIAM THOMAS, Barnsley and Oughtibridge, Yorkshire, ironmonger, July 1 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Tyas and Harrison, Barnsley; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
DALLOW, JOHN, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, cooper, June 24 and July 20: solicitors, Messrs. Price and Stuart, Wolverhampton.
DILGERS, THEODORE, Bradford, Yorkshire, general dealer, June 24 and July 23: solicitors, Mr. Hodgson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
GABRIELLI, ANTONIO, and EDMOND, THOMAS, Old Broad-street, City, merchants: solicitors, Mr. Wadsworth, Nottingham; and Messrs. Reed and Co., Chesham.
HOTTER, JOHN THOMAS, Penzance, Cornwall, watchmaker, June 23, July 13: solicitors, Messrs. Rooker and Lavers, Plymouth, and Mr. Stopden, Exeter.
HURN, JAMES, Gedney Hill, Lincolnshire, miller, June 25, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Sturton and Co., Holbeach, and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.
KENNETT, DAVID FURNINGHAM, Oxford-street, licensed victualler, June 19, August 7: solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Edge-ware-road.
LEVENS, THOMAS, Basinghall-street, City, woollen cloth warehouseman, June 22, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters, Bucklersbury.
REYNOLDS, JOHN FRY, Fitzhead, Somersetshire, money scrivener, June 23, July 13: solicitors, Messrs. Dommett and Canning, Chard, and Mr. Daw, Exeter.
WHITLEY, JOHN, Kennington-cross, Lambeth, stable keeper, June 19, August 7: solicitor, Mr. Cutler, Bell-yard.
WILKINSON, JOHN, and LOWERY, ROBERT, Worsborough Dale, Yorkshire, boat builders, June 24, July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Westmoreland and Taylor, Wakefield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COUBROUGH, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, merchant, June 17, July 8.
GASCOYNE, JOHN, Glasgow, tavern keeper, June 17, July 8.
HAY, JAMES, Glasgow, builder, June 16, July 9.

DIVIDENDS.

George Bailey, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, second div. of 2s. 6d., any Thursday before July 31, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Jonathan Shaw, Manchester, stuff manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 6d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—Edward Sills Clark, Saint Mary Cray, Kent, baker, first div. of 2s. 7d., June 17, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—John Forman and Robert Frow, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiners, first and final dividend of 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., June 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—John Forman, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner, first and final div. of 20s., June 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Robert Frow, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner, first and final div. of 20s., June 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Joseph Palmer Godfrey, Cullompton, paper maker, 1st div. of 1s. 4d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzell's, Exeter—William Lawrence, Ealing, Middlesex, grocer, and Regent-street, Oxford-street, straw hat manufacturer, first div. of 1s., June 17, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Meishor Lopez, Crutched-friars, City, wine merchant, second div. of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., June 17 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Samuel Mason, Newcastle-under-Lyne, draper, first div. of 6s., any Thursday before July 31, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Samuel Peares, Topham, Devonshire, coal merchant, first div. of 1s. 3d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzell's, Exeter—Frederick Edward Freedy, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, wine merchant, first div. of 3s., any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzell's, Exeter—Alexander Ross, and John Ogilvie, Argyll-street, army agents, seventh and final div. of 9-16d., June 12 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Robert Andrew Taylor, Dunston, Darham, Epsom salts manufacturer, first and final div. of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., June 12 and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, June 16.

ALANSON, THOMAS GEORGE, Liverpool, wine merchant, June 24, July 23: solicitor, Mr. BARNER, Liverpool.
BROWN, CORNELIUS, Kingston-upon-Hull, flax spinner, June 30, July 31: solicitors, Messrs. Thorneycroft and Sons, Hull.
CHALLER, JAMES, Brixton, Surrey, brewer, July 1 and 27: solicitor, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury.
HICOTT, JOSEPH, Cromford, Derbyshire, miller, June 25, July 18: solicitors, Mr. Brewster, Nottingham; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.
HORTON, SAMUEL, Carlton-road, Old Kent-road, builder, June 24, July 24: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.
HUMPHREYS, HENRY NOEL, Dorchester-place, Blandford-square, bookseller, June 24, August 7: solicitor, Mr. Moxon, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
MOORE, THOMAS, High Holborn, silversmith, June 23 and July 27: solicitor, Mr. Peddell, Chesham.
MOUNTCASTLE, EDWARD, King William-street, City, and Greenwich, Kent, hatter, June 25 and August 13: solicitors, Messrs. Terrell and Matthews, Basinghall-street.
SEVENS, THOMAS, Basinghall-street, City, woollen cloth warehouseman, June 23 and July 23: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.
TAYLOR, HENRY, Waterfoot, Lancashire, coal dealer, June 26 and July 23: solicitor, Mr. Harris, Rochdale.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

YOUNG, JOHN, Dundee, merchant, June 23 and July 13.
DIVIDENDS.
John Hunt, Edgeware-road, draper, second dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—John Young Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker, first and final div. of 9s. 6d., June 19, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Zachariah Warren, Ardleigh, Essex, miller, first div. of 2s. 8d., June 17, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 14th.

We had a moderate quantity of English Wheat offering at market this morning, which met with a pretty free sale, particularly fine samples of white, at fully last Monday's prices. Foreign Wheat and Flour went off in retail at about previous rates. For Barley, the sale was slow, prices however were not

over. Beans and Peas scarce, and good dry samples quite as dear. We had a large supply of foreign Oats, of which the principal part was warm or wet of condition, and such qualities sold with difficulty at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per qr., whilst fine fresh samples were barely the same cheaper. Lined Cakes without material alteration. The current prices are under:-

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	36 to 40	Danish	42 to 50
Ditto White	40 to 48	Anhalt and Marks	36 to 38
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	36 to 40	Ditto White	40 to 42
Northumberland and Scotch, White	40 to 48	Pomeranian red	36 to 40
Ditto Red	36 to 38	Rostock	40 to 48
Devon, and Somerset, Red	— to —	Danish and Friesland	36 to 38
Ditto White	— to —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	32 to 38
Barley	30 to 31	Polish Odessa	34 to 37
Scotch	26 to 30	Marianopol & Berdianski	40 to 42
Angus	— to —	Taganrog	36 to 40
Malt, Ordinary	46 to 48	Brabant and French	38 to 40
Pale	50 to 55	Ditto White	42 to 44
Peas, Grey	35 to 37	Salonica	30 to 32
Maple	28 to 30	Egyptian	36 to 38
White	32 to 34	Rye	28 to 30
Bollers	34 to 36	Barley	— to —
Beans, Large	28 to 29	Wismar & Rostock	35 to 36
Ticks	30 to 32	Danish	35 to 38
Harrow	30 to 32	Saal	25 to 28
Pigeon	32 to 34	East Friesland	30 to 32
Oats—		Egyptian	20 to 21
Line & York feed	18 to 19	Danube	20 to 21
Do. Poland & Pot.	22 to 24	Peas, White	30 to 32
Berwick & Scotch	22 to 24	Bollers	32 to 34
Scotch feed	19 to 22	Beans, Horse	26 to 28
Irish feed and black	17 to 18	Pigeon	30 to 32
Ditto Potato	19 to 20	Egyptian	35 to 36
Linseed, cowing	50 to 54	Oats—	
Rapeseed, Essex, new	— to —	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Price	— to —
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	— to —	land, feed and blk.	17 to 18
Peas, to 33s. per cwt.	— to —	Do. thick and brew	19 to 21
Rape Cake, 24 lbs. to 25 per ton	— to —	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	18 to 20
Linseed, 211 Os. to 211 10s.	— to —	Flour—	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	— to —	U.S., per 196 lbs.	18 to 22
Ship	27 to 29	Hamburg	19 to 21
Town	35 to 38	Danish and Scotch	19 to 23
		French, per 280 lbs.	28 to 32

SEEDS.—In the Seed market there was very little doing, and we have no change to notice in prices.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 14th.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was tolerably good, both as to number and quality; but the receipts of Beasts from our own grazing districts were several hundreds less than were those reported on Monday last. As the dead markets were rather scantily supplied, and as butchers in general had very little stock on hand, the Beef trade ruled somewhat active, at an advance on the quotations of Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., and a good sale was effected prior to the close of the market. The top figure for the best Scotch—which came to hand in excellent condition—was 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. There was a considerable falling off in the arrival of Sheep from nearly the whole of our leading counties, the total supply of that description of stock being much smaller than at the corresponding period of several previous years; hence the demand for all breeds was brisk, at an improvement in the currencies of quite 2d. per 8lbs., the prime old Downs realizing 4s. per 8lbs. without difficulty. With Lambs we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied. The trade ruled steady, at fully last week's prices; viz. 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. Although the supply of Calves was extensive, the trade was steady, at full currencies. The prime qualities of Veal sold at 4s. per 8lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for Pigs, at late rates.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.... 921	10,040	340	250
Monday... 3,990	24,610	350	485

PRICES OF STONE OF SLABS, (STAKING THE OFFAL)

Beef..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal..... 2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton..... 2 10 to 4 0	Pork..... 3 6 to 5 8

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 14th.

For the time of year the supplies on offer in these markets are tolerably extensive; nevertheless, the general demand is steady, and prices are well supported. During last week nearly 4,000 carcasses of country-killed Lamb reached us.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inf. Beef 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.
Middle 2 6 to 3 8	Mid. ditto 3 10 to 3 12
Prime large 3 10 to 3 12	Prime ditto 3 4 to 3 6
Prime small 3 2 to 3 4	Veal 3 8 to 3 10
Large Pork 2 6 to 3 0	Small Pork 3 2 to 3 6
Lambs..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, June 12.

Vegetables and fruit are plentiful, although, owing to the coldness of the weather, the former have received a slight check. The sale for English Pineapples continues rather dull. Hothouse Grapes are plentiful and cheaper. A few Dessert Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last week. Strawberries, though plentiful, maintain their prices. Young Carrots, Beans (both French and Mesagan), Peas, Lettuce, and Artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. Potatoes are generally good in quality. New ones from open borders in the West of England, are coming in plentifully, as are also green Peas of excellent quality. Mushrooms are cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacris, Cinerarias, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Anacis, Azaleas, Primulas, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, June 14th.—In consequence of the abundance and cheapness of fresh Butter last week, Irish was very sparingly dealt in, and prices declined 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Foreign also was in slow and limited request, at a reduction on best kinds of 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Bacon was in active demand, for the most part on speculation, at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. on board and landed. Hams easier to sell, and 1s. to 2s. dearer. Lard was held with firmness, and for higher prices.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland.... per cwt.	80 to 70	Double Gloucester, s. d.
Kiel..... 66 to 70		per cwt. 46 to 56
Dorset..... 76 to 80		Single, do. 42 to 48
Ditto (mildling) 74 to 80		York Hams..... 60 to 70
Carlisle (new) 60 to 76		Westmoreland, do. 60 to 66
Waterford, do. — to —		Irish, do..... 56 to 62
Cork, do..... — to —		American, do..... 28 to 36
Limerick..... — to —		Wiltshire Bacon (green) 60 to 62
Sligo..... — to —		Waterford Bacon 56 to 60
Fresh Butter, per doz. 6 to 9		Hamburg, do..... 54 to 57
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt. 50 to 70		American, do..... — to —
Cheddar, do. 56 to 68		

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.: of household ditto, 8d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterlode, June 14.—During the past week the arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been limited, which, coupled with wet, dull, cold weather, has caused a rise in price towards the end of the week. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents	100s. to 140s. per ton.
Scotch Regents	100s. to 120s.
Perth & Forfarshire Crops	65s. to 70s.
Fifehire ditto	50s. to 60s.
Kent and Essex	85s. to 100s.
Lincoln & Wisbeach	— to —
Cambridge & Wisbeach	100s. to 110s.
Shaws	— to —
French	— to —

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 14.—We continue to have a good inquiry for all fine samples at the improved quotations noticed in our last report. Fly has made its appearance in some districts of the plantation, but not in sufficient quantity to excite any present apprehension.

Sussex Pockets	112s. to 120s.
Weald of Kent	120s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kent	140s. to 250s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 14.

Our market has become somewhat active for the time of year, and prices are from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per cwt. higher than on Monday last.

To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d.; and, for delivery during the last three months, 39s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow—the supply of which is good—is quoted at 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. The Russians still hold 35,000 casks of our stock.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Casks.	8,510	23,990	24,570	38,745	39,531
Stock this day	45s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	37s. 3d.	38s. 3d.
Price of Y.C.	46s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	38s. 6d.
Delivery last week	1897	1035	1583	832	1267
Do. from 1st June	3951	2388	2538	1976	1897
Arrived last week	1891	—	497	1327	24
Do. from 1st June	4992	155	1,784	2188	809
Price of Town	47s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, June 14.

The quantity of Wool imported into London last week was small, comprising 104 bales from Germany, 209 from Alexandria, 158 from the Cape of Good Hope. There were public sales at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., when were offered about 4,600 bales of Wool; viz. 9,000 East India; 700 Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, some of which were prime quality; 194 Egyptian; 600 Persian and Chili; 400 Spanish and Portugal, and sundry low Wool. The attendance was good. The Buenos Ayres brought good prices. East India all sold at an advance of 4d. per lb., and all others in proportion; so that we are now without stock in the market.

Imports for the week	249 bales.
Previously this year	22,641 "

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 12.

	At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow Hay	65s. to 80s.
Clover Hay	70s. 95s.
Straw	23s. 28s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, June 14.

Stewart's, 16s.; Hetton's, 16s.; R. Hetton's, —s.; Brad-dyll's, 15s. 6d.; Kellogg, 15s. 6d.; Richmond's, 15s.; South-Durham, 14s. 6d.; Wylam's, 13s. 6d.; Eden, 15s.; Hartley's 14s. A very heavy market, with ships on demurrage.

Fresh arrivals, 109; left from last day, 151; Total, 260.

OILS.—Lined, per cwt., 27s. 3d. to —s. 4d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 3d.; foreign, 32s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, 244 to 245; Spanish, 242 to 243; Sperm 237 to 238, bagged 236; South Sea, 235 9s. to 238; best, 231 9s. to 232 9s.; do. coloured, 228 to 229; Cod, 233 10s. to 236; Pilchard, 228 to 230; Cocoa Nut, per ton, 238 to 240; Palm, 239 9s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 15d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 79lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 79lb. to 91b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 91b. to 101b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 101b. to 111b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 111b. to 121b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 121b. to 131b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 131b. to 141b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 141b. to 151b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 151b. to 161b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 161b. to 171b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 171b. to 181b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 181b. to 191b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 191b. to 201b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 201b. to 211b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 211b. to 221b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 221b. to 231b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 231b. to 241b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 241b. to 251b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 251b. to 261b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 261b. to 271b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 271b. to 281b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 281b. to 291b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 291b. to 301b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 301b. to 311b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 311b. to 321b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 321b. to 331b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 331b. to 341b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 341b. to 351b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 351b. to 361b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 361b. to 371b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 371b. to 381b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 381b. to 391b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 391b. to 401b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 401b. to 411b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 411b. to 421b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 421b. to 431b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 431b. to 441b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 441b. to 451b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 451b. to 461b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 461b. to 471b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 471b. to 481b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 481b. to 491b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 491b. to 501b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 501b. to 511b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 511b. to 521b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 521b. to 531b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 531b. to 541b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 541b. to 551b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 551b. to 561b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 561b. to 571b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 571b. to 581b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 581b. to 591b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 591b. to 601b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 601b. to 611b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 611b. to 621b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 621b. to 631b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 631b. to 641b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 641b. to 651b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 651b. to 661b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 661b. to 671b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 671b. to 681b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 681b. to 691b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 691b. to 701b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 701b. to 711b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 711b. to 721b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 721b. to 731b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 731b. to 741b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 741b. to 751b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 751b. to 761b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 761b. to 771b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 771b. to 781b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 781b. to 791b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 791b. to 801b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 801b. to 811b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 811b. to 821b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 821b. to 831b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 831b. to 841b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 841b. to 851b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 851b. to 861b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 861b. to 871b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 871b. to 881b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 881b. to 891b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 891b. to 901b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 901b. to 911b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 911b. to 921b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 921b. to 931b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 931b. to 941b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 941b. to 951b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 951b. to 961b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 961b. to 971b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 971b. to 981b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 981b. to 991b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 991b. to 1001b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1001b. to 1011b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1011b. to 1021b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1021b. to 1031b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1031b. to 1041b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1041b. to 1051b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1051b. to 1061b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1061b. to 1071b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1071b. to 1081b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1081b. to 1091b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1091b. to 1101b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1101b. to 1111b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1111b. to 1121b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1121b. to 1131b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1131b. to 1141b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1141b. to 1151b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1151b. to 1161b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1161b. to 1171b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1171b. to 1181b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1181b. to 1191b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1191b. to 1201b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1201b. to 1211b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1211b. to 1221b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1221b. to 1231b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1231b. to 1241b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1241b. to 1251b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1251b. to 1261b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1261b. to 1271b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1271b. to 1281b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1281b. to 1291b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1291b. to 1301b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1301b. to 1311b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1311b. to 1321b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1321b. to 1331b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1331b. to 1341b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1341b. to 1351b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1351b. to 1361b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1361b. to 1371b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1371b. to 1381b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1381b. to 1391b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1391b. to 1401b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1401b. to 1411b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1411b. to 1421b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1421b. to 1431b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1431b. to 1441b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1441b. to 1451b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1451b. to 1461b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1461b. to 1471b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1471b. to 1481b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1481b. to 1491b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1491b. to 1501b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1501b. to 1511b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1511b. to 1521b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1521b. to 1531b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1531b. to 1541b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1541b. to 1551b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1551b. to 1561b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1561b. to 1571b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1571b. to 1581b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1581b. to 1591b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1591b. to 1601b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1601b. to 1611b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1611b. to 1621b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1621b. to 1631b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1631b. to 1641b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1641b. to 1651b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1651b. to 1661b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1661b. to 1671b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1671b. to 1681b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1681b. to 1691b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1691b. to 1701b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1701b. to 1711b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1711b. to 1721b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1721b. to 1731b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1731b. to 1741b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1741b. to 1751b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 1751b. to 1761b., 2d. to 3d.; 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ditto, 2041b. to 2051b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 2051b. to 2061b., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 2061b. to 2071b.,

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RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.

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Age next Birth-day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.		Age next Birth-day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.	
	Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.		Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.
21	£ s. d. 1 11 8	£ s. d. 1 17 11	32	£ s. d. 2 1 9	£ s. d. 2 9 3
25	1 14 10	2 1 4	33	2 2 11	2 10 7
26	1 15 9	2 2 3	34	2 4 2	2 12 1
27	1 16 7	2 3 3	35	2 5 6	2 13 8
28	1 17 7	2 4 4	40	2 13 5	3 3 1
29	1 18 6	2 5 5	45	3 4 1	3 15 10
30	1 19 7	2 6 8	50	3 18 8	4 19 11
31	2 0 7	2 7 11	60	6 5 8	7 4 11

LONDON MUTUAL LIFE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

Established for Granting Loans, Assurances on Lives, Simple and Combined Guarantee Policies for Fidelity of Trust, Endowments, and Annuities.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

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This Office combines all the modern improvements in the practice of Mutual Life Assurance. Rates of premium for every contingency as moderate as possible, consistent with undoubted security, and much under those of many Proprietary Offices. The whole of the profits divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the management without responsibility. Guarantee policies for fidelity of trust, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies. All Policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud; no charge to the assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or any other expenses in effecting a policy beyond the Premium. The Directors give favourable considerations to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over-attention to business, foreign residence, &c. Advances made on Life Policies effected in this Office, and the full value given for the surrender of the same, at any period of their existence. No charge for policy-assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be excepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential. Annuities granted, to commence at any period of life, either by payment of a specific amount, or periodical sums, free of any expense to the annuitant. The General Board meets every Tuesday, at Half-past Two o'clock; but Assurances can be effected DAILY from Ten to Four o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the Provincial Agents. Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Life, Honesty Guarantee, and Loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's Office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed Agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

By order,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Secretary.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION, AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE HOOPING COUGH, WITHOUT INTERNAL MEDICINE.

THIS is the only discovery affording a perfect Cure, without administering internal medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare, that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet or use of medicine. Many thousands of children are cured annually by this remedy; on the first attack, an immediate application of the EMBROCATION will prevent the complaint taking any hold of the constitution, and a few times using often completely cures. In most cases, one bottle will produce the desired effect. The Proprietor therefore earnestly and conscientiously recommends it

to Parents, Guardians, and all those who have the care of children.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the label accompanying each bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per bottle. Sold by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable chemists.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acids or any saturation, for the Cure of Disease.—Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, the Inventor and Patentee, 523, New Oxford-street, may be CONSULTED daily from 10 till 4, free; or a pamphlet, descriptive of the properties of the belt, with testimonials, may be obtained gratis, or sent by post on receipt of one stamp. Price 21s., 15s., 12s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Agents in London, Mr. Lucas, chemist, 63, Cheapside; and Mr. Watts, chemist, 17, Strand.

COALS 21s. 6d.—BEST SUNDERLAND.

R. S. DIXON and SON, Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth (Established 1830), having ships of their own constructed to lower their masts and come through the Bridges, alongside their Wharf, they are enabled to deliver the best Stewart's and Hetton's Wall's-End direct from the ships. They are the cleanest and most durable House Coals that come to London, and are a much better size than those delivered out of the ships into barges in the Pool: they also save the great expense of ship's delivery, litteage, meterage, and the great loss of breakage. Those who favour them with their orders may depend on being supplied with the best Coals.

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1852.

MESSRS. VYSE respectfully solicit the nobility, gentry, and public, to inspect their entirely new stock of SUMMER MILLINERY, which they confidently trust will be honoured with the approbation of their numerous patronesses for its elegance and cheapness. Messrs. Vyse are also desirous of drawing attention to their Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, particularly fashionable for the present season, and for which their house has been so long pre-eminently celebrated. Ladies visiting their Establishment will find a fixed price attached to every article.—Messrs. VYSE, 30, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S.

N.B.—Trimmed Bonnets sent into the country carriage free. An extensive assortment of Mourning Bonnets. Milliners supplied with first-rate Pattern Bonnets at really wholesale prices.

THE HUMAN HAIR

HAS ever been considered deserving of the utmost attention in its culture and decoration, a sufficient reason for the high and universal patronage that distinguishes

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

beyond all other specifics for the Hair. Composed of exotic materials, the successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that it is endowed with singularly nourishing powers in the growth and restoration of the Human Hair, and when every other known specific has failed.

It insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the Hair in its embryonic state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; so that, in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has superseded the ornaments of art, by effecting a complete restoration of beautiful hair. In the growth of WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, and MUSTACHIOS, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine comb unnecessary. A small Pamphlet accompanies each bottle of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the Culture of the Hair of Infancy, and on its preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life. Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain, and of every COURT of the civilised world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

TESTIMONIAL.

INTERESTING FACT.—The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. A. Herrmann, of Queen-street, Soho, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowlands' Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or family bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the wrapper of each bottle are the words, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, in two lines; the same are engraved on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

W. FONTAINE, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, and MANUFACTURER of the PATENT METALLIC WICK and COMPOSITE CANDLES, and CANDLE LAMPS in every Form and Variety.

EAST STREET, HOXTON OLD TOWN;

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29, BRICK-LANE, ST. LUKE'S.
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12, LOWER-STREET, ISLINGTON.
2, COURTEY-TERRACE, KINGSLAND, 2 doors from Railway.
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2, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH.
55, WHITECHAPEL HIGH-STREET.
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Fontaine's Best Composite Candles (No. 1)....	s. d.	0 8	per lb.
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Fontaine's Mid-size Three's, 3 Wicks.....	0 7	do.	
Fontaine's Patent Metallic Wick Candles....	0 6	do.	
Fontaine's Chamber Candles, 18 in a Box....	0 9	per box.	
Fontaine's 7-hour Night Lights, 12 in a Box..	0 6	do.	
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Finest Wax Wick Moulds.....	0 5	do.	
Fontaine's very best Mottled Soap.....	0 4	do.	
Fontaine's finest Pale Yellow ditto.....	0 4	do.	
Fontaine's good Hard Yellow ditto.....	0 4	do.	
Fontaine's Dark Scouring ditto.....	0 4	do.	

[These Soaps are made of the very best materials, and free from any adulteration, and One Pound will be found in use to do as much washing as 1½ lb. or 1¼ lb. of ordinary Soap.]

Pure Scotch Soda, of the finest quality.....	0 1	do.	
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Good Stone Blue.....	0 10	do.	
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Finest Mexican Black Lead.....	0 6	do.	
Fine New Mustard.....	0 6	do.	
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Strong Pickling Vinegar.....	1 2	per gal.	
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Sperm Oil, of the finest quality.....	7 0	do.	
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 5. The premium for a specific voyage may be obtained on liberal terms.
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 7. The whole of the profits divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the management without responsibility.
 8. Guarantee Policies for Fidelity of Trusts, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies.
 9. All Policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud. No charge to the Assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or any other expenses in effecting a Policy beyond the premium.
 10. The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.
- From the principles which are here briefly stated, it is evident that the system of Assurance acted on by the Hope Office cannot be too strongly recommended. To all who have any surplus capital it offers a secure and profitable mode of investment; it combines all the advantages of Assurances and Savings Banks together; for, in the event of premature death, a large capital is at once created for the survivors that would require years to be produced by any other mode of investment.

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THE ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP, 4s.

4s. 6d., and 5s. each.

REGISTERED JUNE 15, 1851.

The ALBANY CHAMBER CANDLES burn seven hours each, 10d. per box, twelve in a box. This is, without exception, the most useful lamp ever invented: for carrying about houses, for lighting halls, staircases, bedrooms, or night light, is invaluable.

May be obtained retail from Charles Parson, 210, Oxford-street; Neighbour and Son, 127, High Holborn; Samuel Gill, 149, Regent-street; George Armstrong, 42, Old Bond-street; and all respectable candle-dealers in town and country, and wholesale from the Manufacturer.

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N.B.—Beware of imitation; see that the name, Albany Chamber Lamp, registered June 15, 1851, is stamped on the glass holder of the lamp; also the name on the Box of Candles. PATENT ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP CANDLES, S. Clarke, Manufacturer, London.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has FOUR LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 10s. 6d. to £12 0s. each.

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(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Palmer's Candles 6d. per lb.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

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